The New-York Times.

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GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Raid Upon the Macon Railroad.

Eighteen Miles of the Track Torn Up.

WHEELER REPORTED BADLY DEFEATED.

Alleged Disaster to Gen. McCook's Division.

Interesting Particulars of the Campaign.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

Gen. STONEMAN's raid along the Macon Railroad met with a great success in cutting the rebel line of communication, and thus completely isolating Atlanta. But I regret the necessity to add that one division of cavalry, while returning, met with a serious disaster. The Macon Railroad was torn up for eighteen miles, the rails twisted, the ties, tanks, bridges and depots burned, and the road rendered useless for months to come.

Returning by way of Newman, captured a large wagon train, filled with much valuable private property belonging to rebel officers, and among other property was Gen. WOOD's papers and a quantity of whisky, all of which fell into the hands of the General and his forces.

About this time the rebels, under Gen. RANSON, attacked Gen. McCOOK, and a fight ensued, in which McCOOK's command was routed, and the greater part of his command captured. About five hundred of the troops have reported at Marietta, and gave fearful stories of losses. The command, at starting, numbered about three thousand two hundred. Gen. McCOOK is reported killed.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Nashville *Union* of to-day says: "Apparently well authenticated but unofficial information has been received, that Gen. STONEMAN not only cut the Macon Railroad, but defeated the rebel WHEELER at Proctor's Creek; that the latter lost from 500 to 1,000 men in the fight, and his dead and wounded fell into our hands.

The Late Engagement Before Atlanta.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

The 20th and 22d inst. have been the two most eventful days in the campaign of SHERMAN's magnificent army in the Southwest. On those two days two great battles were fought, and two victories won. The former on the 20th, fought mainly by the Twentieth Army Corps, and the latter by the Army of the Tennessee, will each have its respective bearing on the total results of the war, and materially accelerate its felicitous termination. It cannot be but with a glow of self-satisfied thought and patriotic congratulation that every loyal citizen will review the events of those two days and raise his devout thanksgiving to the God of nations for the triumphs of the Union arms. The Twentieth Army Corps fought on Peachtree Creek, directly north of the city, and embraced in its line of battle many roads leading into it. The battle was fought against greatly superior numbers, and vastly more important strategetic positions and developed itself as to time and situation where not very greatly expected. That the enemy was not distant from us was patent to even unmilitary minds, but his purpose of making such a tremendous onset against us at the time and place he did he had most profoundly concealed until, as he had doubtless flattered himself, the time for him to strike had come, when his whole design was unmasked and it was plain that the tug of war had commenced.

Peachtree Creek winds its course through a narrow valley, encompassed with innumerable bluffs, and entered by as many ravines. A place more opportune for a retreating army to take up his position of defence, it is difficult to conceive. The bluffs are in themselves superb military defences, while the dense forests that everywhere cover them cast the mantle of concealment over the presence and dispositions of the foe.

On the afternoon of the 19th inst., the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by Col. IRELAND, crossed Peachtree Creek, under cover of the fire of an infantry detachment of our troops detailed for that purpose. A temporary military bridge had been constructed without much trouble, and Col. IRELAND's brigade crossed with but few casualties. He at once deployed skirmishers, and drove the enemy from the first bluff which immediately commanded the crossing of the creek, and occupied it by his own brigade, thus securing it for the transit for the remainder of our troops. In less than an hour and a half after the occupation of the above bluff by IRELAND's brigade, the entire of Gen. GEARY's command, two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, had crossed to support it. The men stacked arms and commenced throwing up intrenchments; sent out their pickets; and having put themselves in a tolerable posture of defence, rested for the remainder of the night. Nothing of interest occurred during the night but the occasional crack of the rifle, reminding us of our duty and making us vigilant.

The morning of the 20th was beautiful beyond description. The entire eastern horizon was mantled with a flame of golden light, and its softened atmosphere infused with the breath of immortality. Everything in nature was gay with an exuberance of joy, and her intelligent worshipers were led through her own inspiration to bow in devout adoration before Heaven. There was no augury in the character and associations of that morning of the carnage that evening would witness, no symtom of the coming storm, whose dire results were desolation and woe to many a home and heart, while it brought peans of joy to the true and loyal throughout the land.

At early dawn, the First and Third Divisions of our corps commenced crossing the Creek, and at nine o'clock A. A., they were all over and had begun to take their positions in line of battle. The Third Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and at present, in his absence, by Brig.-Gen. WARD, took the left, while the First, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, the right, leaving the entire of our cross line of battle to the Second Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. W. GEARY. This was the disposition of our troops up to noon on the 20th inst. Gen. WARD's left flank was protected by the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and Gen. WILLIAMS' right by the Fourteenth Army Corps. Up to this hour little had been done more than the disposition of the troops, and a small advance of our picket line. About noon or shortly thereafter, Gen. GEARY sent forward two or three regiments of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. CANBY, together with Col. IRELAND's Third Brigade, to take up a new line of battle some 300 yards in advance of our then position. Accordingly they commenced feeling their way forward and up toward the enemy's hiding place, and posted themselves from three to five hundred yards in advance of the line occupied on the night of the 19th. Here they threw up a temporary and short line of breastworks, sufficiently extended from right to left only to admit eight guns. Maj.-Gen. HOOKER surveyed the position, and shortly after the two batteries of our division were in their places, confronting the foe. By the contracted limits of the breastworks four guns of the two batteries were without cover. Two of them were thrown out on the right flank, and two on the left of the positions occupied by the other portions of the batteries. The two on the left in a corn-field, and the two on the right in the woods. In this position several discharges were fired, to elicit, if possible, a response from the enemy, and to determine his whereabouts. He, however, was too intent on his purpose to be provoked to utterance, and consequent betrayal. He had too much at stake. He observed a dogged silence.

Discovering no demonstrations nor even signs of the enemy near, Gen. GEARY in person went out some three hundred yards still further in advance and found no enemy nor sign of an enemy, more than in the capture of three prisoners, who stoutly affirmed there was no body of troops of any note in our front, guided partly by all he saw and partly by the reports of the captured men, he concluded to advance his batteries to another knoll and order Col. JONES, commanding the Second Brigade, to send out a regiment, his largest, to occupy the crest and throw up redoubts. Up to this period, for reasons unknown here, the right flank of the Second Division was left entirely uncovered, and exposed a deep ravine on his right, densely wooded, and affording an admirable cover for the enemy's unperceived advance was unoccupied by any force of our army. Gen. GEARY fully expected that his right was covered by the simultaneous movement of the First Division with his own. This, however, proved not to be the case, and, minus this, the results we are about to relate followed. The Thirty-third New-Jersey, being the largest regiment in Col. JONES' brigade, was detailed to occupy the new line and prepore for the artillery. In obedience to orders, Lieut.-Col. FOURAT commanding Thirty-third New-Jersey, ordered his command forward. He led them out in front of the batteries, by the right flank, up a road through the woods about a hundred yards, formed them in line of battle on the south side of the road, and halted them until he had seen for himself the ground to be occupied. This done, he returned, put his regiment in order, and led them to the destined place.

The most undisturbed quiet reigned around while these movements were being made. Nothing occurred to break the wilderness of silence but the rustling tread of our advancing force, the orders of the commanding officer and the occasional thug of the rifle on our extreme right. But it was the silence that precedes the hurricane, the quiet that heralds the tornado.

Gen. NEWTON, of the Second Division, of the Fourth Corps, on the extreme left of our corps line-of-battle, had made, during the afternoon, similar advances with Gen. GEARY, and with a seeming equal success was making headway into Dixe. The advance up to this hour, 3:50 P. M., when the Thirty-third New-Jersey left the road before-named developed nothing of the Confederate leaders designs. When, however, they had gained the top of the hill, and began to prepare for their work, the rebel hordes began to precipitate themselves upon them in treble lines of battle. On they came, howling like the devil, and raining death on the little band of patriot soldiers, who had gone to their work with a bravery that has characterized them in half a dozen desperate engagements. Flight, or certain capture, or probable death, was before them. They retired, defendiag their isolated situation as well as they could; but they felt their defence was feeble at best, yea, alarmingly so, when, having retired only one hundred and fifty yards, they beheld masses of the enemy closing on both their flanks. It now became a question of pedestrian skill and adroitness whether the rebels should possess this regiment, or be foiled in their sanguine hopes of conquest and booty. It proved, however, that Jersey boys, brave in fight and magnanimous in conquest, are also fleet of foot when visions of the Libby or Castle Thunder haunt their imaginations, or loom up before them, with all their horrors, when pressed hard by the rebels. Unfortunately for them, 15 of their brave boys were shot dead and 19 wounded, while 33 were taken prisoners. They also lost their State flag. The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers were marching out to the support of the New-Jersey Regiment by the flank, and suffered in an equal ratio with it. On, on, on they came, howling and screaming all along our extended line, and drove back in their impetuous sweep almost everything that opposed itself to them. They came down on our exposed flank, scattering confusion, dismay and death on every hand, and for a short time held in their own power the destiny of our whole division. It was broken and scattered. But with a surprising celerity, by the commanding officers, aided by the presence of Major-Gen. HOOKER, the troops were rallied, formed in line of battle, and hurled back with interest on the rebels heads the destruction they sought to inflict on us. Victory was wrenched from the hand of the conqueror, and defeat was changed to conquest.

Gen. NEWTON's troops shared the same fate with Gen. GEARY, this being the result of their isolated situation and uncovered flanks. As soon as they again connected reassurance rallied their courage, and brought them to their work with increased enthusiasm. The First Division held its ground while the Third Division pressed steadily up in the very teeth of the foe until it had driven him beyond its original skirmish line, and permanently possessed the ground. The Second pursued the enemy back to his old place, and held the position it had taken at noon, while Gen. NEWTON regained all and more than all he lost in the first repulse. His troops repulsed with great slaughter seven charges of the enemy, while the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, repulsed six and captured seven stand of colors. Five hundred rebel bodies were buried by our own troops in front of the Twentieth Corps, and 250 more the rebels were permitted to bury. Their loss in our front amounted to 6,000, while our own in killed, wounded and missing is 1,733. Three hundred prisoners were at the same time taken by us. Definite reports have not yet been received by the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, nor the Fourteenth, which will doubtless greatly swell the number of their casualties, and show a still more decided victory for us.

EPSILON.

Incidents of the Fight.

CAMP BEFORE ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

The tide of events swells up in magnitude and consequence as the days succeed each other. The constant variation of army life leads to an almost daily influx of new thoughts, and is sure to stir up new and sometimes strange emotions. Hence, aiming at uniformity, and seeking to make all things of a common type, it has frequently resulted in creating the widest disparities and the most uncommon and incongruous crudities. The army has brought together all the conflicts and all the harmonies of the race in their characteristic individualities, and sought to cast them in the one mould of its own military discipline, seeking to lose the individual in the mass, or the man in the multitude, under the rigid enforcement of military law. I need not tell you that the idea of such an attainment is a fantastical illusion, and the mental conception that gave it birth, an utter abortion. Men's lives tell more powerfully than all the theories ever constructed on such a subject, and from the stubborn facts of their personal or collective history, the decisions of an irresistable sequence are reached. Whatever mechanical accuracy may be attained in military movements, and with whatever agility the changes are made, the man is the man still, with his moral faculties as susceptible of controlling influence outside of his military training as ever they were. Thousands of confirmations of this statement have been met during this war, and to one who turns but a little aside from the common track in marking army movements, the thing amounts to a demonstration.

In the battle of the 20th, the narrative of which I resume at this point, many instances of striking individuality occur, and of a heroism overtopping all the theories ever framed on this question, making the soldier inhere in the man, and dignifying both by the beautiful blending of qualities, which ennoble either. Many instances of personal bravery, worthy of remark, displayed themselves on that occasion, and in circumstances, too, where, if the heart ever falters, it would have faltered and gone back, yielding its position to an infirm purpose, rather than braving all discouragements by faith in the inevitable success of the right. In the breaking of the troops before the fierceness of the rebel charge, our two batteries were almost entirely isolated from all support whatever. These guns were not forsaken, however, without an exhibition of the most desperate courage. And it was only the section of BUNDY's battery, Thirteenth New-York, which was placed beyond the breastworks, in the woods, that the rebels had possession of. Before they were abandoned by their managers, both Lieutenant and men were rendered unable further to defend them. One sergeant fell, having shot away all his pistol charges, and only yielding the contest pierced with eight bullets. Another sergeant fell with seven wounds, and others with varying numbers below, until thirteen of the brave band of artillerists of that battery had succumbed by either death or wounds. But the indomitable BUNDY, the commanding officer of the battery, stood his ground, though the rebel host pressed him on three sides, and when their advance was changed to hasty retreat, he gave them some tokens of remembrance which some of them will long bear in mind. He wheeled his four guns to strike the enemy's flank, and charged them heavily with Minnie balls, and by rapid firing sent many with a quicker step to the rear, maiming others, while scores were left dead on the field. I conversed with one young man of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded through the abdomen. He told me he was the last and only son of four, who had given their lives for the Republic. "I have an aged father and mother, who have cheerfully given their children for the salvation of the country. I would like to be assured they will be cared for," said he, with much feeling. "I have only one desire now longer to live; it is to see this war ended rightly. I have been in the army nearly three years, and would be willing to spend three more years in it to bring peace on proper terms." And much more to the same effect, he said, although the death-sweats were gathered on his brow.

After night had closed the conflict, and quiet had succeeded to the din of battle, I passed over the ground occupied by the rebels in the fight. The scene was perfectly sickening; rebel dead lay strewed in every direction and in almost every conceivable posture. Sixteen rebel bodies lay in one spot in close proximity to each other. The moon was near full, and shone out with an unusual paleness, a paleness produced by a vapory haze hiding beneath its all but transparent folds, her fuller light, as if to give the spell of a melancholy enchantment to the view before us. One among the others that lay in confusion of blood on that battle-ground attracted my attention particularly. He was a young man of about 20, I supposed. On his pale face there was resting a smile, as if in derision of his foe. His lips were parted just enough to give force to expression of contempt that lighted the other portions of his countenance, and the rigid contractions of the muscles of his whole frame seemed to indicate the hate that was in his heart, when palsied by death. Poor young man! Sad monument of the folly and delusion of all who embark in a bad cause. I admire bravery, and cheerfully accord even to our opponents the honor due them on this score. Here, before me, lay, prone in death, scores of men who had only a few hours before cheered themselves on to the fight—victims of their own delusion and dupes to the cunning leadership of designing demagogues. Items of a similar character might be multiplied without end, but I must forbear.

On the 22d inst., as before noticed, McPHERSON, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, had a hard fight with the foe, in which the enemy showed as much determination as at any period during the entire war. He attacked our lines in heavy column, and with a set purpose of breaking them, and with his wonted yell of self-encouragement pushed up in many lines of battle against our works, and in the teeth of a murderous fire from our musketry and artillery, as if he had staked his life for the conquest, and resolved to win or perish in the struggle. Little was gained to the Union arms in that fight, in so far as territorial advance is concerned, but much in the sum total of a great victory. It would seem little short of sheer madness, to the common sense of mankind, to see multitudes of men dash with headlong recklessness against certain death, as menaced from the muzzles of fifty thousand muskets. And it would seem that nothing but a desperation driving them to despair could impel them on to the more than hazardous enterprise. Yet, such was the character of the conduct, and such the circumstances surrounding the rebels, when, on the 22d inst., they attacked the works of Gen. McPHERSON. In the face of the scientific defences constructed by that officer, and the veteran soldiery that filled the trenches behind them, the infuriated foe pressed on, while hundreds of his companions fell before him, by his side, behind him, around him on every hand. Yet, heedless of all surroundings, he pushed on until, on the very parapets of our works, he was knocked over with the butt of the rifle or pierced through with the bayonet. The havoc of that fight to the Confederate army is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

Gen. GARRARD, commanding the Second Division Cavalry, has just returned from a raid on the Georga Railroad, having lost two men, captured two hundred prisoners, a fair lot of fresh horses and many negroes. He destroyed the railroad bridge across the Ocmulgee river, and the depots of Conyer, Covington and Social Circle. It is estimated that the rebel loss will not be much short of 20,000 men in the two engagements herein described. Maj.-Gen. HOWARD has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of Gen. McPHERSON. Maj.-Gen. HOOKER has resigned, and is ordered to report to Washington. This is a matter of great regret to the Twentieth Corps. But such are the inevitable events of war.

The Army of the Tennessee moved from our extreme left to our extreme right yesterday with the purpose of swinging to the south of the city, and severing the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. We expect warm work again to-morrow.

EPSILON.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Important Official Statement of Losses—Gen. Garrard's Raid—The Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ARMY OF THE OHIO, BEFORE ATLANTA, July 26, 1864.

The following is a copy of the official statement of losses, as published by order of Gen. SHERMAN, near Atlanta, July 26, 1864:

Total loss of Federals, July 20	1,750
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 20	1,113
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 22	2,142
Rebel dead in front of Fifteenth Corps, not in our hands	700
Rebel colors captured, July 20	7
Rebel colors captured, July 22	18
Rebel prisoners captured	3,200
Federal loss, all told, July 22	3,500
Federal loss of cannon, pieces	10
Total Federal loss	5,250
Total Federal loss of artillery, pieces	10
Total rebel loss in killed	3,955
Total rebel loss in prisoners	3,200
Total rebel loss in colors	25

Number of rebel wounded unknown.

As the details of the battle of the 22d come in, its importance and rank among the great battles of the war become more apparent. Never, perhaps, in any campaign, has more desperate or more successful fighting under disadvantageous circumstances occurred. Gettysburgh, with its thousands of dead strewing the ground—Stone River, with its frightful losses—Chickamauga, than which no bloodier field can be found—present no such scenes as were here witnessed. The design of the rebel General was a daring one, and was so nearly successful, that what the results of its entire success would have been, may be readily perceived. Nothing but the most persistent courage and desperate fighting saved the Army of the Tennesse from a complete rout. Simultaneous with an impetuous attack of a well appointed column on the extreme flank, its commander fell, and parts of the line were broken through by overpowering masses. Assaults were repulsed from the front, and then lines were faced to the rear, and attacks repulsed from that direction. This was particularly the case in the Seventeenth Army Corps, where the rebel dead strewed in its front, tells of the desperation of the contest. In such a scene it is impossible to speak of the doings of regiments or bodies. It seemed to be a contest where companies and individuals fought as reason dictated. Divisions beset on every side by an impetuous foe, fought by detachments; corps and corps commanders were lost sight of, and divisions and brigades forgotten. When they were fought as commands they were marched from one end of a ridge to another, or fought from one side of a work, then from the other. But the troops, tried on many sanguinary fields, were not to be thrown into disorder or confusion. Assaults were received and repulsed, and attacks were made and improved. On the extreme right of this army, in front of Gen. WOOD's division, the battle could be plainly seen from the headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN. Near the right of the line Capt. GLASS' battery of 20-pound Parrotts was stationed, and the regiments supporting it were driven away at the first onset of the enemy. Gen. WOOD observing the battery deserted, and the enemy endeavoring to carry it off, sent his reserve force to retake it. This force, moving through ravines, was not observed by the enemy, and gained the work just at the moment that an additional force of the enemy, who had been sent to assist in carrying off the guns, mounted the work, and here was seen by Gens. SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and others, one of the most stubborn conflicts that a soldier ever engaged in. In the suspense and intense excitement of the occasion it seemed to last for half an hour, when in reality it was of short duration, and finally resulted in the free use of the bayonet. From an extended point on the road leading to the city, near the left of Gen. HASCALL's line, batteries were brought into position that played with frightful havoc into the flanks of the daring enemy. These shells plowing through their ranks already thinned by the destructive musketry of our infantry—these missiles coming with their peculiar screaming noise, scattering death amidst them—unnerved them, and sent them in confusion back over the field they had so nearly won.

Their backs were no sooner turned than our men jumped to their feet, and with a wild, exultant cheer, sent a volley through their wasted lines that told with fearful effect. Thrice their colors fell with the bearers, but each time they were picked up and finally borne off by the few who were left to tell the story of their gallant fight.

Such conflicts are beyond the control of officers of any grade, and none but the brave, heroic men who carry the muskets, deserve credit for such bitter, decisive repulses. Men with such hearts, with courage that confronts death, with nerves that can thus withstand the assaults of superior numbers of men, maddened by delusions, are heroes and deserve monuments of brass. On this part of the field one hundred and sixty-five dead rebels were found. These figures alone speak for the determined resistance that was made. In front of the Twentieth Ohio just such another scene might have been witnessed. Men of that regiment captured and in the enemy's hands, were literally jerked out of their hands, the rebels pulling by the feet and our men by the body.

THEIR COMMUNICATIONS

by rail are about broken. Their most direct road to Richmond is in our possession. The railroad to Alabama is severed, and their only remaining one, to Macon, will be before this reaches you. They can be supplied over one railroad to a certain extent, but the loss of prompt connection with Alabama just at this time is very embarassing. It is so from more than one consideration. The soldiers, as soon as cut off from mail communication with their homes, become disheartened and desert. The Alabama troops have proved faithful and brave soldiers to their cause, but affirm when their homes are once in our lines they can have no further heart in the future defence of their land. Then, too, the levy made by the Government on the crops of the farmers, which is one-tenth of all raised, has not yet been gathered, cannot be carried off and will fall into our hands. Losing this levy from the whole of Alabama makes it necessary to seize an extra amount from the remaining States, now filled with refugees, which must of necessity create great discontent.

JULY 27.

Important changes have been made in the lines of the entire army. Gen. LOGAN, with the Army of the Tennessee, has left the scene of their sanguinary conflict, and gone to the right of the entire army. Gen. THOMAS' right now extends one corps front beyond the Marietta Railroad. Gen. LOGAN joins to the right of this, and extends his line toward the Macon Railroad, which, it is hoped, he will be able to control, if not reach.

In moving into this new position, Gen. HOOD may attempt to strike another blow, but it is hardly to be supposed that, after so perfect a repulse, and such fearful losses as were inflicted on him on the 22d, he will again attempt an attack. This new disposition of the troops gives up the old route of communication with Marietta, viz.: Rosswell and Isham's Ford, and brings into use the ferry and bridges down the river. The railroad bridge over the river is fast being completed, and this will bring the base nearer our field of operations.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO

Is again on the left of the army, and holds the line of works nearest the city, namely, Gen. HASCALL's line. Dispositions have been made to cover the flank and rear of the army with a sufficient force, and it is to be hoped that the rebel General will be of the opinion that this flank will be easily turned. He may find, in such an event, a hearty welcome.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Is in the centre, and holds strong the lines of investment. Its batteries are in plain view of a portion of the city, and give the chivalry constant reminders of their presence and warm wishes. The thousands of wounded now filling rebel hospitals will bear testimony to the gallantry of this army, for they were there on the 20th. Gen. THOMAS has issued a congratulatory order to his troops for the great successes of the 20th and 22d. He gives a statement of the losses, which does not differ materially from the figures given above, and affirms that we have reason to be thankful for our great successes. For the prompt and ready manner in which the attack of the 20th was met by the troops engaged, he compliments them. Coming from Gen. THOMAS, this order has a peculiar significance. It is not for mere buncombe or empty show. It is a statement of facts, and from one so far-seeing and clear-headed, speaks hopefully for the successes to be derived therefrom.

GEN. STONEMAN

started this morning on an expedition, and from his usual success and energy it is to be supposed success will attend him. Gen. GARRARD and Gen. McCOOK also started on a raid.

THE SITUATION.

From these statements, it will be seen that great work is marked out for the coming few days, and it is confidently hoped that the result will have a marked effect upon the results of the campaign. The past few days of apparent inactivity have been well improved. Gen. SHERMAN has gathered his mighty hosts for a weighty blow, and as these dispositions promise, it will not be long in making known its effects. He is not the commander to allow an enemy to recover from an exhaustive battle, while he sits tamely by in quiet. He knows full well the great advantage now offered him, and no man is ever more prompt in improving such advantages. His armies are in the best of spirits; his troops confident, and in the few days to come great and glorious successes will be ours. It is useless to speculate or to promise of success, for ere this reaches the public the telegraph will have given the results. Of one thing, however, the people may rest assured, and that is, that this campaign is not yet ended. The object is not the possession of Atlanta, but the destruction of the rebel army defending it, and that will be accomplished before this army spreads its tents over these hills and plains for rest or quiet. This part of the rebel Government is tottering, and it is not the intention to give its defenders time or opportunity to prop its weakened frame or gather new material for additional aid. The blows must fall on the armies while they are weak, and these will not be few nor long spared. When HOOD, with his already thinned ranks, has been thoroughly beaten; when his army bears no organization; when troops are scattered and disheartened; when the hospitals of the South are filled with those who will not yield so long as health or limbs are left them, then this army will settle into quiet, then this campaign will have ended, and our work finished.

BATTLE OF THE 28TH—OUR LOSS LESS THAN SIX HUNDRED—REBEL LOSS FIVE THOUSAND.

From the Nashville Union, July 31.

Official dispatches have just been received in this city giving some further particulars of the battle of the 28th. The rebels made several assaults upon our lines, which were completely covered by fortifications, and at each time were handsomely repulsed.

They moved in solid columns, chiefly against the front of LOGAN's (Fifteenth) corps, but occasionally striking at others. The defeat was so complete that the greater portion of the rebel dead and many of the wounded fell into our hands.

We have already buried 642 dead rebels, and more are yet lying on the field, besides a very few carried off.

Gen. HOWARD estimates the rebel loss at 5,000 at least, while LOGAN's loss was less than 500, and that of our whole force will not exceed 600.

The rebels had three Generals severely wounded—STEPHEN D. LEE, STEWART and LORING. The fact that the first named took part in the battle evinces that the troops lately in Mississippi have been recalled and united to HOOD's army since their defeat by Gen. SMITH.

HOOD has evidently determined to win a victory or make Atlanta the grave of his army. All we have to say is, we hope he will persevere in his resolution. We wonder if he will claim a victory on the 28th?

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the Africa---Arrival of the Virginia.

Further About the Florida's Captures.

An Interview Between Earl Russell and the Manchester Operatives.

His Lordship Hoping for the Arrival of the Time to Mediate.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Virginia*, which left Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th of July, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is not so late as that received by the *Africa*, but the full files which were received by her furnish us some interesting and important intelligence.

We also have some telegrams from Halifax giving details of news by the *Africa*, which reached us too late for publication in yesterday's paper.

The Danish bark *Mary Frederick*, from Hayti, landed at Queenstown, July 23, the crew of the American ship *Harriet Stephens*, from Jamaica for New-York—the same having been received from the rebel cruiser *Florida* in lat. 36° 20'.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool July 23.

The steamship *Hecla* arrived July 24.

The *Africa* experienced, up to the 1st inst., heavy, disagreeable weather, meeting a heavy gale on the 29th and a dense fog from the 31st ult. to the 2d of August. The *Africa* reports: July 23, 1 P. M., off Bell Buoy, passed ship *N. Rathbone*, bound in; 3 P. M., ships *Royal Alfred* and *Caravan*, also bound in. July 24, 8 A. M., off Metalman Head, passed steamship *Arabia*. July 26, 4 P. M., passed an Inman steamer, lat. 51°, lon. 16°, under canvas, bound inward; 5 P. M., passed another Inman steamer, bound east.

The *Africa* brought a heavy freight for Halifax. She left early Thursday morning for Boston, where she will be due this evening.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

DEPUTATION OF FACTORY OPERATIVES TO EARL RUSSELL.

From the Manchester Examiner.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION, No. 26 MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER, July 18, 1864.

Mr. JAMES NIELD, Honorable Secretary of the Southern Independence Association, presents his compliments to the editor of the *Examiner & Times*, and begs to hand him the inclosed report of an audience given this afternoon by Earl RUSSELL to a deputation of factory operatives on the subject of the American war:

"Yesterday afternoon a deputation of factory operatives, representing Manchester, Stockport, Preston, Oldham, Macclesfield and other towns, waited by appointment upon Earl RUSSELL, at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship a memorial signed by upward of 90,000 persons engaged in the cotton manufacture.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. JAMES ASPINALL TURNER, M. P., Sir THOMAS G. HESKETH, Bart, M. P., and Mr. W. H. HORNBY, M. P.

The prayer of the memorial was to the effect, first, that the memorialists having been supplied prior to the American war with cotton of the quality best adapted to their wants, and as no failure in the supply of such cotton had been anticipated, their rate of wages was based entirely upon its use. Secondly, that since the beginning of the war, one-half of their number had been entirely deprived of work, thereby becoming paupers or recipients of charity, while a large majority of the remainder, compelled to use inferior cotton, had been and still were earning only about two-thirds of their former wages. And thirdly, considering they had patiently suffered their severe privations, owing to a belief that such a state of things could not last, they were now induced, by the evident hopelessness of the struggle on the part of the North to subdue the Southern States, to represent to his Lordship the claims of the factory operatives upon the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to pray that Her Majesty might be advised to enter into concert with other European powers, with a view to restore peace on the American continent, and reëstablish on a sure basis the industrial prosperity of the manufacturing districts. Earl RUSSELL, after reading the memorial, was addressed by several members of the deputation. In the course of their remarks, the speakers dwelt upon the present unsettled state of the cotton trade, and produced statistics showing how largely the important towns had been drained of factory workers of the best classes, owing to the powerful inducements held out to them by Federal emigration agents—a state of things which had led a large number of deserving poor to risk a precarious and hazardous existence in a country not too scrupulous as to the means of recruiting its wasted armies. Apart, also, from considerations of their own material welfare, the deputation begged to submit to the Foreign Secretary that, in the opinion of the vast majority of the people of the cotton districts, the Southern States, as well by superior force of arms as by the manifestation of the highest capacity for self-government, had entitled themselves to recognition as an independent Power.

After listening to the deputation with evident interest, his Lordship expressed his admiration at the conduct of the operatives, his sympathy with them in their unavoidable sufferings, and *his earnest desire that the time would speedily arrive when the Government might, with good effect, offer to mediate between the contending parties.*

The deputation then thanked his Lordship for his courteous reception, and withdrew.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF LANCASHIRE.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The following are extracts from a report dated the 28th ult., forwarded to the Poor Law Board by Mr. FARNALL:

"There is now a decrease in the weekly expenditures of the guardians and by the local committees of charity of £33,956, or 78.1 per cent., as compared with the period at which the distress had reached its maximum. The present weekly expenditure by the guardians in out-door relief (viz., £5,213) is at the rate of £271,076 per annum, for 10¾d. in the pound on the total net rateable value of the property within the district, and the expenditure by the local committees (viz., £4,302) is at the rate of £223,704 per annum, or 8⅞d. in the pound on the total net rateable value of the district. The total of the present weekly expenditure, therefore, both by the guardians and by the local committees, (viz., £9,515,) is at the rate of £494,780 per annum, or 1s. 7⅜d. in the pound, on the total net rateable value of the district, while the weekly expenditure in December, 1862, (viz., £43,471,) was at the rate of £2,260,492 per annum, or 7s. 5⅞d. in the pound on the net rateable value of the district.

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The uncertainty of the results of the battles in America contract the transactions of business, and influence the course of trade. There are, however, some reasons to raise a hope that the direct result of peace in America will not be productive of the very important and speedy embarrassments and complexities which are anticipated, for some men say that there is no real ground for the presumption that the Southern crops are still stored there in their wonted abundance; on the contrary, they affirm that it is admitted that a considerable portion of these crops have been very freely used and destroyed in constructing fortifications, or that they have been burnt, or are rotten, and that the remaining portions are in the hands of speculators, or are pledged for public loans of money, and are not in the possession of the growers. There are circumstances which appear to be calculated to secure a high price for the available balance of the American crops, for certainly they will be brought into the British market cautiously and discreetly, and, as usual, with a careful calculation both as to the immediate security and the future protection of their very highest prices. Nevertheless, it is said that manufacturers, dealers, and merchants are still as anxious as they have hitherto been to hold as little stock as possible, and to delay as long as they can all operations in goods for distant markets where those goods would arrive long after the telegraph had reported the reduced rate of prices which is expected. In the meantime the value of cotton yarns and of cotton goods is fully maintained, and many think that if there is no material change in American affairs this value will yet be higher, and will be sustained throughout the year. But there is another view of this important subject which should be brought under your consideration. There are merchants in Manchester who have been lately advised by their confidential correspondents that there are yet between two and three million bales of raw cotton in America; for that during the war three crops have been partially unconsumed, and that the Southern States are now growing crops which will return a yield equivalent in amount to that which has hitherto been exported and consumed; and further, that those States will endeavor to the utmost of their ability to keep up their stock of cotton as closely as possible to its original standard. In addition to this, it is also confidently stated that the Federals will this year produce about 500,000 bales of cotton on their own soil. If peace is established in America, and if these statements are facts, it is predicted that the present price of American cotton must forthwith fall one-half in the event of peace.

The variations of the money market during the past three months have tended to repress speculation, but they have not had the effect of reducing the price of raw cotton.

The subject of the supply of raw cotton and the price paid for it is of extreme importance to Lancashire. In 1863 several estimates of the supply for 1864 were prepared by men whose position gave weight to their opinions, and amongst the most competent authorities in this matter was Mr. EDMUND ASHWORTH, who estimated the supply of cotton which might reasonably be expected in 1864 at about 2,675,000 bales. At the time when these estimates were made, differences of opinion prevailed; now, however, diversity of conviction on the subject is brought within narrower bounds, and it is satisfactory to me to be enabled to report to you that Mr. EDMUND ASHWORTH's estimate of supply, which I had the honor of submitting to your consideration on the 4th of last January, will certainly be more than realised. * * It is true that the strain on the resources of England is, at present, severe; but surely benefits for the future will be realised through the sacrifices of to-day, for Lancashire will not again return to her former condition of dependence upon the Southern States, which has been the fertile source of so much calamity and so much wretchedness, but will take every legitimate step to secure the cotton trade against the recurrence of such a disaster as another famine.

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I conclude this report by informing you that the progress in the receipts of raw cotton has resulted in the enlarged employment of the cotton operatives; for on the 30th of April, 1863, 192,527 persons were in full work in the mills, while at the corresponding date of this year, 265,990 persons were in full work, and at the latter end of last month, 281,194 persons were in full work in the mills. The number of cotton operatives resident in the cotton manufacturing districts has greatly decreased; on the week ended the 28th of March, 1863, the Local Committees of Charity reported that the number of these operatives was 536,672, but on the week ending the 28th of May, 1864, they reported the number to be 471,714, so that the total number of operatives appears to have decreased by 67,467.

THE REPORTED SEA-FIGHT IN THE CHANNEL.

From the London News.

Our Southampton correspondent says: "The origin of the reported sea-fight off Jersey has now been ascertained. A party of friends was made up last Wednesday, at St. Heliers, Jersey, for a land excursion round the island. One of the number, however, ultimately declined to go. When the excursionists reached Gorey, they jocosely sent him a telegram stating that he had lost a great treat by remaining behind, as they had witnessed a magnificent fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida*. They added that the *Kearsarge* was beaten and had sought shelter in Gorey, and that the *Florida* was off the Minquies waiting to renew the contest. This telegram was shown to two or three persons, and the engineer of the steamer *Wonder* heard one of them speak about it just as the vessel was leaving for Southampton on Wednesday evening. When he mentioned the circumstance on board the *Wonder* some of the more imaginative passengers at once fancied they had heard distant firing during the day."

SWISS SYMPATHY WITH THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

An address of sympathy has been issued by the people of Geneva to the people of the United States. It reminds the latter that Switzerland has also had her intestine struggles, and that she has issued from them stronger than she was before. It will be the same with the United States. The address says that the Confederates have not a single just complaint against the Federal Government, and that their object in rebellion is simply to maintain Slavery. It hopes that no European Government will lower itself so far as to recognize a Power established upon such a basis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A correspondent of the London *Builder* writes: "The result, produced by whatever cause, may be thus stated: £1,000,000 has been spent, and nothing remains for the shareholders, original or preferential, or for the bondholders; for the £25,000, realised at public sale for the ship, will be hardly sufficient to pay the preference creditors and the law expenses. Everything available, including office furniture, was sold before the directors disqualified themselves, though they did not forget to send in claims for half-year's fees in arrear; and all that is left besides the balance of the £25,000, after paying expenses and preference claims, is £15, which is in the hands of the official liquidator. The ship has been bought for this ridiculously small sum by a new company, of which three of the late directors of the Great Ship Company are the principal shareholders and directors. Surely this is a state of things which deserves, nay, demands inquiry, especially just now, when limited liability companies are increasing in number so rapidly; for if the directors of a limited company can with impunity waste all the property intrusted to their care, and leave a large amount of debt without anything whatever to meet it, and without any legal responsibility or accountability, some new provisions are most assuredly required. No private trader in times past could waste his creditor's property without incurring any responsibility, and it appears impossible that when the accounts of the company are rendered to the Court of Chancery, some persons can escape severe censure. The ship was designed and built for the Eastern or Indian trade. Every appliance and fitting was designed for a long voyage, the capacity for cargo, the space allotted for fuel, the smallness of her power compared with her tonnage, her size, her height between decks, the special attention paid to ventilation, were all considered and provided for a long and mainly tropical voyage. But the directors into whose hands she fell, either ignorant of the suitability of the ship for what she was intended, or wedded to other views, decided upon placing her on short voyages in northern latitudes, where the arrangements applicable to tropical climates became a source of discomfort, where her capacity for fuel was unnecessary, where her splendid accommodation for first and second class passengers was useless, where her speed was not so superior to every rival as to give her any practical advantage, and where indeed every special peculiarity in her construction, size, power, and economy of management became rather sources of loss than of advantage. I will assume that when the directors first determined to divert her from her original destination, they believed it would be beneficial to the shareholders; but on what principle of profit they kept her on the American line, when each of the eleven voyages produced a large loss, exclusive of the heavy staff expenses at Liverpool and New-York, is quite unaccountable. The system of losing by every voyage was persisted in by the directors, notwithstanding continual warnings, and the actual results published in their balance-sheet.

LORD BROUGHAM.

The following is from the London letter in the Birmingham *Daily Post*: "I adverted a week or two ago to the natural feebleness incidental to his great age which is growing upon Lord BROUGHAM. On Thursday a sense of the approaching change brought tears into the old man's eyes, some tremulousness to his tone, and stopped his utterance. He was referring to the horrible murder on the North London Railway, and pleading for the means of communication between the guard and the passengers, such as exists on the Continental lines. 'I cannot say, for myself, my Lords (he added) that I partake of the prevailing alarm, because, at my time of life, whether my life is shortened by two or three months or not, (here he stopped from emotion,) is a matter of comparative indifference.' A night or two before the venerable philanthropist was in much better spirits, for he had told their Lordships he had paid that day a visit to the new cooking depot in the New Cut, Lambeth, where for a penny the working man got a basin of soup, which he had tasted, and better than that which their *Lordships* could not have at their own tables. For fourpence the workmen could have a plate of wholesome meat, peas and potatoes. The house was moved to a good deal of mirth, partly at the earnestness of the old man, and partly at his advice to his brother peers to pay a visit to the New Cut for themselves—a region rendered classic by the Victoria Theatre, but smelling too strong of fried fish and stale vegetables to be very attractive to such an assembly."

THE GALWAY LINE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Galway Atlantic Mail Company a resolution was passed in reference to the measures being taken for the reorganization of the company, leaving it to the directors to adopt such a course as they deemed most advisable.

A resolution was also passed in favor of winding up the company.

A letter from Mr. LEVER, M. P., was read, protesting

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FAST DAY IN THE CITY.

General Observance of the Day---Sermons, &c.

In accordance with the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, yesterday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. All business was voluntarily suspended, the public offices, the banks and stores were closed, and our citizens flocked to such places of worship as were open for services. Owing to the absence of a great many clergymen in the country, a less number of sermons were delivered than is usual on such occasions; but where the pastors were absent, the people gathered together in the churches and held Union prayer-meetings, where all joined in supplications for the welfare of their country. Notwithstanding the advice of His Honor the Mayor to the divines of this City, neither the ministers in their sermons, nor the congregations in their prayers seem to have sought for "peace on any terms," but the feeling seemed to be peace and reunion on a lasting basis. The general observance of the day showed itself not only in the putting aside of all business, but the citizens seemed to feel that it was not a day simply for idleness and recreation, not a holiday, but a day of solemn mourning. The parks and places of amusement in the suburbs were not much resorted to, the streets were not crowded, and the City, as a general thing, was quieter than on Sunday. Our reporters visited such of the churches as were provided with ministers, and abstracts of the sermons are given below; but in most of the various places of worship only Union prayer meetings were held.

THE THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —DR. SUNDERLAND'S SERMON.

The Presbyterian Church in Thirteenth-street, of which Rev. Dr. BURCHARD is pastor, was well filled, several congregations having united. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND of Washington, D. C., formerly Chaplain to Congress, and now on his way to Europe, to preside as pastor over the American Chapel at Paris. The Reverend Doctor took for his text the 7th verse of the 9th chapter of Ezra:

"Since the days of our fathers have we been in a great trespass unto this day, and for our iniquities have we, our kings and our priests, been delivered into the hands of the kings of the lands, to the sword, to captivity, and to a spoil and to confusion of face, as it is this day."

The captivity was a rare punishment to Israel. Not for three years, but for seventy, did they feel its weight. Two whole generations were spent in it. They that went into it children, came out of it old men. The others died in it. It was the consequence of a long iniquity, for which there was no milder remedy. Toward its close, when God was about to restore them to their former political and ecclesiastical state, men were raised up to take the lead in that great event, and to prepare the whole people for such a radical moral regeneration as had never before been known in any nation. The Jews held such fast days and festivals as were suited to their condition. It was upon one of these days that the servant of God gave utterance to the language of the text, depicting in a single sentence the depravity of the nation, and the terrible consequences that followed after it. Here is a mirror in which we may see ourselves. God built us up as a nation by prodigies of nature and of providence, scarcely less miraculous than those of old time. The history of the American Union, for all that is vast and complicated, grand and awe-inspiring, is second to none in the annals of time. Yet we, like the others that preceded us, have been going the way of all the earth in our iniquities. From the beginning our depravity has strengthened with our strength, and expanded with our growth. Meantime we have had warnings that should have made us wise, but which, unheeded, have gone by, to return upon us at last like the very plagues of perdition. We have often before been in trouble, but a mighty hand had continued to deliver us, until we felt that nothing could move us out of our place, so we went on sinning with more impudence against greater light. At length the blow fell, so long withheld, and now we are given to the sword, to a spoil, and to confusion of face, as it is this day. For more than three years the war has raged upon a scale which for magnitude and fierceness nothing in modern times can afford a parallel.

In recognition of the great truth of a Deity who governs the affairs of men, and in accordance with the Christian sentiment of the country and the custom derived from our fathers, days of thanksgiving for blessings bestowed and of humiliation, fasting and prayer for sins committed, have been, from time to time, set apart by the National, State and municipal authorities, and so this day has been devoted to fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, and all the people have been called upon to observe it. Our duty this day, therefore, in preaching and in hearing the truth, is to direct our minds to some of the great features of our national character and life, which may serve to impress us with a more profound conviction of our sinfulness before God, and of the dangers which threaten us in case we shall persist in our defection from Him; for the simple philosophy of this day is this: Moral causes have led us into grievous trouble; we must destroy those causes, if we expect to find deliverance from the ruin they inevitably produce. Underneath the questions daily put before the people by the public press, and from the forum and the pulpits of the land, lies the greater question of conscience—the question of right and wrong. And this question, in its application to the national interests and the institutions of society, has been overlaid by ten thousand fallacies, according to the passions, prejudice and selfishness of men, until it has been entirely lost sight of and forgotten. In the wranglings, disputes, combinations and expediencies that have taken its place in the popular discussions of the time. Thus the public mind has been infatuated, the public reason blinded, the public judgment perverted, and the public conscience debauched. Now, it seems to me that the time has come, in God's providence, when this people are to learn, and if not doomed to utter destruction, they will learn that there are other things to be respected besides the dishonesties of commercial speculation, the follies of fashionable extravagance, or the chicaneries of political intrigue. It seems that God has now put his hand to the work of digging down through this momentous mass of superincumbent delusion, error and sin, to the solid foundations of his eternal truth, and when the great rubbish of our iniquities shall be thrown out, and our people shall come back, and build themselves upon the corner-stone of justice; when, instead of going about to find a righteousness of their own, they shall be made thoroughly willing to accept the righteousness which God has provided; when no longer rebelling against His government, despising his law, or profaning his ordinances; when cherishing a profound respect for every precept He has established, and yielding with heartfelt acquiescence to every influence of His Spirit, they shall recover from the foul sorcery of the past—then from that hour we shall date a new era of national happiness, prosperity and glory.

But there is no way of pacifying our troubles in this country, and we may as well comprehend this at once, but to discard the fallacies and frauds that we have heretofore accepted or acquiesced in, and to bring every policy, every interest, every institution, to the touchstone of the absolute and everlasting right. Periods of great convulsion like this through which we are passing always cast to the surface an immense amount of scum and refuse, but this is the annoying attendant of a process of purification, and our hope is, notwithstanding all that is calculated to delay, if not to defeat, this gigantic reformation, that the American people will at length be converted—will come back to the Christian principle of honesty toward all men. As a people we have followed the example of the old Hebrews, in mixing ourselves up with stupendous idolatries, which have virtually driven God from his dominion over us, and justice from the heart of human nature. We have worshipped and served a Trinity that has debauched and demoralized all orders of society. And to make this declaration more definite, I would say, borrowing their titles from the ancient Pantheon, the three great divinities of the American people have long been Momus, Mammon and Moloch. Under the heads of Momus and Mammon the reverend speaker depicted in vivid colors, with fiery eloquence, the levity, scoffing and greedy thirst for riches that in his opinion had taken possession of the land. He treated the third head of his discourse as follows: *Moloch*—In this, and through all this, we have been a cruel people; hard-hearted and remorseless, we have plundered and killed the tribes of the red men, and we have been a great Slavery-loving, Slavery-protecting, Slavery-worshipping people. Our levity, and vanity, and sordid lust, our hell-fire greed of filthy lucre, all combined, have amply prepared us for this great cruelty. The sons and daughters of Africa have been made to pass through the fire of this Moloch, and we have offered them up by millions as a sacrifice. We have been a great Babylon treading on the bodies and souls of men, and now that the city of our iniquity is on fire, and the smoke of conflagration fills all the heavens, as the roar and crackling of the flames and the flying scoria of a stupendous catastrophe darkens the whole firmament of mankind, the nations stand aghast at the spectacle, as they see far off in the realms of the setting sun the awful progress of the appalling vision. The City of New-York is full of the spirit of this idol worship to-day after three years of the judgment of God. Gold, cotton, commerce, trade with the South, great schemes of gain now arrested and broken up, have filled these men with rage and they are knawing their tongues in agony of pain. The low wits and paltroons who conduct the journalism of our day, are fond of groaning at the sins of our fathers, their belief in witchcraft and their persecution of the Quakers. But what shall be said of dragging from your street-cars a poor, weak, inoffensive, widowed woman, only for the misfortune of having some drops of African blood in her veins. What shall be said of the three black days of July, 1863, which will stand in your calendars as a monument of perpetual disgrace and eternal shame. Why, Sirs, the depth of infamy to which this nation is sunk in the worship of this moloch are so bottomless, that no sounding line of man or angel could ever measure them. It is needless to go back now over the whole history of this vast controversy. We only know that the idolatry was everywhere deepening and extending; that for this we acquired vast accessions of territory; for this we made war; for this we spent millions; for this we made laws that are enough to make a demon blush; for this our otherwise great Constitution was marred by the insertion of two clauses, of which GRANVILLE SHARP said, more than eighty years ago, that they were so utterly void by their iniquity that it would seem a crime to regard them as law; for this we have been at perpetual odds since we had strength enough to quarrel with one another. This was the apple of discord which perfidious England, now no more to stand in the affections of Americans forever, had thrown among the sisters of the Union, to return, divide and plague us. This was the heirloom we had from the mother country, the source of so much misery and the pretext of this terrible convulsion. No doubt England contemplates with complacency the work of her hands to-day. The seeds of her poison have produced their mischief. The young giant, after a growth and an activity of more than eighty splendid years, begins to feel in his veins the virulence of the deadly potion which has been circulating there. England looks on, and exults over the operation. Oh, thou foul, false hypocrite of the nations, thou mayest laugh now, but the hour of thine own retribution shall surely come. Now, what are we to say of our own blunders and infatuation as a people, upon this question of human bondage and the unchristian, inveterate prejudice against the blacks, which is as fanatical as it is ridiculous. Look at your newspapers, listen to your daily conversation on this subject, and of all the gibberish of a community of vaporing gossips that ever filled the ear or sated the eye of any man of sense, this expatiation on the evils to flow from setting the black man free, is the most vapid, the most nauseating, the most contemptible. But since the war was begun, we can now look back and see that before God's grand cavalcade of Providence, this prejudice and cruelty has been slowly giving way, and that signs of returning sanity in the mind of the nation are beginning to appear. Purity must go before peace and there is no peace our God saith for the wicked. We pray for peace but peace in the way of purity for this is the only philosophy of life. There is no use in saving a victim already rotten unless you arrest the very principle of decay itself. Do not men know—have they not yet learned and been profoundly impressed with the fact that peace is nothing but the result of justice. Why, then, do they withhold justice and still cry for peace. Oh! no, no, no, no, never, till we are willing to deal justly, love, mercy and walk humbly with God, shall we have peace in America.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A large assemblage convened at this church, in response to the suggestion of the President. The pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, occupied the pulpit. His opening prayer was a fervent petition for God's blessing upon our stricken land, for the guidance of our rulers in the trying position in which they had been placed, and for the deliverance of those in the Southern armies who, against their will, have been forced to fight against their country. At the close of the preliminary exercises, Dr. ANDERSON read the whole of the IXth Psalm, beginning, "I will praise Thee, O Lord, with my whole heart; I will show forth all Thy marvelous works," &c., &c., and then proceeded to say: But a small portion of the prayers offered up this day will be heard in this room. From many hearts, petitions go up in secret for the favor of God upon our beloved country. It seems, he said, to be one of the beautiful means by which God shows forth his favor toward us, that this day should be ushered in by a refreshing natural rain. We have long been waiting for its coming, and it seemed a messenger from God saying, with every tiny drop that fell: "I have not forgotten you. Though I have hid my face from you for a long time, yet I have still remembered you in mercy." This is an evidence of the favor of God toward us as a people, for suppose that in all our land had not fallen one drop of rain, where, then, would we have been? How resultless, then, would have been all the victories which have crowned our arms? It is the worst possible preparation for prayer to despair. If we felt that God had been marching forward simply for our destruction, we might indeed go from this place simply to bow submissively to His will, accepting in silence the doom awaiting us. But it is not so. I believe that God is now purging us from our iniquities, and that He means, not to destroy, but to save us. Let us look at it for a moment. I know that the war has continued far longer than we supposed it would. We thought that the power of the enemy would soon be broken. Yet the war has continued month after month, and year after year, until it really seems to some as if the time of our destruction was come. But look at the present condition of the war. Is it not favorable to us? Has the enemy been able to hold permanent possession of a single inch of free territory? No; whenever they have set foot upon our soil, they have been swept back as by a very Nemesis of destruction. On the other hand, have we not steadily pressed them back from their original positions, reclaiming rash territories from their sway, and establishing there free and noble constitutions? No, God is not destroying us by the war. A few years ago, a debt of a few millions would have startled our people, but now we find that we are able to bear with equanimity an enormous debt, amounting to nearly two thousand millions! We have other evidence of God's favor towards us, in the disappointment of the rebels in their sanguine anticipations of foreign intervention. God has restrained those who would have aided our enemies, and in so doing has shown forth His power over the nations of the earth. In fact, looking from every point of observation, we can only be encouraged by the prospect, for on every hand we discover new evidence that, though His discipline of us be not yet ended, God has not forgotten us. Take another point—our practical unanimity. I pity—yes, I *pity*—the man who cannot hear a minister speak of these things without suspecting him of mere party feeling. I go back of President, of Cabinets, of Congress, of this policy and of that policy, and I say there are but two parties—those who work and pray and fight for their country and Government, and those who are traitors to them. There may be some who have not yet spoken openly for their country, who love it, but we shall yet welcome them as true supporters of the Government. Look, for evidence of this practical unanimity, at the enormous majorities which, though many could not perhaps sanction all that has been done by the Administration, were yet given in its support at the last elections. There is a warm, strong feeling of devotion to the country among the staunch yeomanry of our land. Money has immense power, but should it be used to thwart the Government in its great work, it will be ground to powder.

There is another thing. God does not generally plant a glorious principle on the brow of him He intends to destroy. In my closet with no people before me, with no stirring news to excite my mind, sitting quietly in my chair, I have thrilled, and thrilled, and thrilled with the glorious thought that on the brow of this nation God is binding the grand principle of *human equality*. Nowhere else in all the world is this great principle being worked out, and even in our own land, it seemed once as though Southern Slavery was destined to prevent its triumph here; but now I see the country becoming freed from this obstacle to the progress of liberty, and my heart is encouraged. But, my friends, said the Rev. Doctor, in closing, there is another evidence of God's favor toward us. We are by no means as bloodthirsty a people as we were before the battle of Bull Run. We do not now wish for long lists of killed and wounded. Our hearts yearn for peace. We have not in all these three and a half years of war become a martial, glory-loving people. And when this war is over, it will not be the plowshare that will be rusty. But instead of the sounds of war and bloodshed, will be heard the busy hum of peaceful occupation. For this let us pray that God would send speedily that blessed time.

After the sermon, a collection was taken up for the Christian Commission, which, with that taken in the evening, amounts to about $300.

BEDFORD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Services were celebrated at this well-known edifice with discourses and prayers. A large congregation was present, embracing members from nearly all the Methodist Churches of the City. The Fourth-street and the Duane-street M. E. Churches were largely represented, the Pastors of those churches participating in the services.

Rev. Dr. LINDSEY, pastor of the Bedford-street Church, opened the services by reading part of the 58th chapter of Isaiah. At the conclusion, he delivered a short address. He said he was struck with the significance of the times, more especially, when reading the Gospel. When the prophet Jonah was told to go to Nineveh and proclaim that in forty days the vast city should be destroyed, the King and the people bowed before God in humility and prayer, and the impending wrath was put away from them. Humiliation, repentence and prayer alone saved that people. Then, again, when God's own chosen people were threatened by the hosts arrayed against them, the King comes down from his place of state, all the assembly of the nobles and the people go up to the temple and they look to God in prayer. Their cry is, "we know not what to do, but our eyes are turned to thee, Oh God!" Perhaps to this depth of despair we have not yet come. But in looking back upon the last three years, the question occurs, why do not we feel more deeply this momentous struggle? The busy warp and woof of former days continues as usual. We might see its effects, however, in the wounded and maimed, and the desolate homes; but that is all. The terrible war is raging, and it is meet that prayer be offered. It has well been said, that as a nation has no future life, its retribution must be suffered here. All nations have exemplified it. We have sinned. Perhaps no nation that ever existed as a nation was ever marked for a more intense desire for gain—a more grasping, avaricious spirit. Slavery has been another great sin, for which we have suffered, and the question occurs: Have we not sufficiently endured the penalty—those homes so desolate, and mothers so sorrowful, those wives whose husbands will never come back, those children who will never see their fathers—is not this enough? and we pray, Oh Lord, how long, how long? But we have not yet touched the depths of humility; we have not felt as we should feel in sympathy for those who have suffered. We admit that money has been poured out freely as water; while the army of noble women have sacrificed life and health to the cause, as well as the noble men, in ministering to the wants of the sick and dying. Yet there is existing in the land a spirit of coldness and indifference. There are men in our midst who hardly know whether to pray for the restoration of the Union, or the cause of the rebels. This spirit is found in our own homes. It is here that we need prayer and fasting before God, that this whole people may be fused into one.

Rev. Mr. ROGERS then delivered an earnest invocation that the day of prayer would be propitious, and succor given to the righteous cause.

Rev. Mr. RIDGAWAY, of the marble Church in Fourth-street, then spoke. A year ago, he said, we were called together by our Chief Executive to give *thanks* to God for victories. Our hearts flushed with gladness because of the triumphs of Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh, and the general signs of hope and of speedy success to our arms. To-day we are called upon to humble ourselves and to importune the mercy of God by supplication and prayer. He did not suppose the Executive meant that we had not anything to be thankful for. If the results of the last campaign were not as favorable as we could wish, yet he did think that we have great cause for thankfulness. We are not called upon to pray because we have failed. Congress and our Chief Executive had a higher motive. They saw the signs and the want of a truly reverential spirit for God. If we pray at any time, and more especially at this juncture, it is for success. If there is anything in the history of this country, it is that God means to preserve this nation as a Christian people. Suppose God shall restore us our unity as a people, we know nothing as growing out of our present condition for which we need to fast. Where is the public conscience drifting? Where will it be found upon the condition of final success? He feared that the war exerted a depressing influence upon the public morals and conscience. War, in itself, is the greatest evil which we can contemplate—only accepted as the last alternative. We have, unfortunately, become familiarized with war, and are becoming largely blunted to its evils and horrors. The danger is that when the war is over we may become a warlike people—that we may seek employment for our armies. Such a spirit would be disastrous to the growth of the nation. The sound of the first cannon at Sumter sent a shudder through the nation; to-day the reveberated roar of a thousand cannon is unheeded. We must beware of the spirit of military glory which, at the present day, so fascinates the French nation. The assemblage of a vast body of men is a cause of demoralization. This evil must also be guarded against. Then, if we succeed in our glorious cause to restore the Union, may we not forget the cause of our success and the mighty hand that has given us victory, and thus lapse into general infidelity and irreligion? There is cause for fasting even in view of success. If the wires at this moment were to telegraph the fall of Petersburgh or Richmond, yet we had cause for fasting and prayer. We have felt, many of us, defection toward our common Master in this war. We have not been brought to that depth of humiliation and dependence, and confession for our personal, social and national sins, that we should. God is carrying this nation through a baptism of blood to a higher career of principle and moral equity. Born in the storms of the Revolution, we are now receiving from God that entire sanctification which is to prepare us for the great work—the march and the triumph of Christian liberty among the nations of the earth.

After an earnest exhortation, a collection was taken for the Christian Commission, when the congregation were dismissed with benediction.

DR. OSGOOD'S SERMON.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached at All Souls (Dr. BELLOWS's) Church, taking for his text:

"He shall feed his flock like a shepard; he shall gather the lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom and gently lead those that are with young."

The Doctor said that they were met together at the call of the civil powers, and the very reason of the meeting showed that there was a connexion between the civil and the spiritual powers. There was and ought to be such a connexion. The church should be the soul and the nation the body of the church. We could choose no higher subject to-day than the need of more christian statesmanship. We have a theocracy the supreme idea of our Government was that as much as possible should be left to the conscience of individuals in subjection to the laws of God. Patriotism, not partisanship, was the great demand of our distracted country. The good statesman has wisdom that he may comprehend, discrimination, that he may discern differences and heal them, that he look not to one side, but to all sections alike. The partisan sees differences only that he may seek to widen them, hoping to build up his own fortunes out of ruin and desolation. The curse of this country has always been partisanship—politicians, who thought mainly of dividing the spoils, while the true study of the statesmen should be to unite, not to divide. For years disunionists had been seeking to divide this country, and, while this statesmen have been trying ro unite it. The speaker said that he left to our statesmen the way of emancipation, but as a Christian minister he affirmed the duty of emancipation. There could be no Slavery within the Christian Church. War was not part of the Christian method, but when brought on by the act of the enemy we could avail ourselves of all means that it offered. We were all peace men, but not for making peace with the wolf. To sustain the laws was the first duty of a peace man, and in this emergency it was the first duty of every good citizen to sustain the laws of our distracted country.

PIERREPONT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The new pastor of this church, Rev. JESSE THOMAS, preached to a crowded house from Jeremiah ii., 19: "Thine own wickedness shall reprove thee, and thy backslidings shall correct thee."

God, said the preacher, does not so manifestly work for us as for our fathers. The Pilgrims—men few and weak—against all human probabilities, were marvelously preserved, and brought to final success. We, on the contrary, possessing, according to human judgment, all the elements of speedy success, have been exposed to frequent, harassing and inexplicable failures. Our fathers, helpless in themselves, trusted first in God, and sought to be His servants. We, trusting first in the innate strength of our Government—in our numbers, in our money—have gone from plan to plan, from General to General, and last of all, after many defeats, have fasted and called on God. Again, we have never been a reverential people. In our zeal against royalty we have advanced to the verge of contempt for all authority. We have brought contempt upon our Government by coarse comments on the personal infirmities of its representatives—a spirit which has produced its legitimate fruit in almost general disrespect for all that is venerable, simply because of its antiquity. Among the developments of the hour we see a demonstration of the truth, that "when man links the chain round the ancle of his fellow-man, God fastens the other end about his master's neck." The spirit of arrogant self-will, to which Slavery educates the child-masters, readily becomes insubordination in the citizen. Therefore, in the South we see passion rather than reason dictating the commencement and continuance of the war. The institution they have cherished has begotten and bred in them the very spirit of persistent obstinacy, by which the war is to be perpetuated, past all possibility of compromise or concession, to its own utter extinction.

WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Rev. S. M. ISAACS, after the usual morning service, read the Prayer for the Government, and delivered a discourse from Jonah, 3d chapter, 8th verse: "Let men and beast be covered with sackcloth, and let man call unto God with might, and let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence which is in his hands."

He referred to the proclamation of the President calling upon all loyal and law-abiding people to convene at their usual places of worship and implore the Almighty not to forsake the nation. He alluded to these days of fasting and humiliation recommended to be observed by the Executive authorities as losing their value from the circumstance that fasting and prayer are too often devoid of meaning; that they are unaccompanied by practical amendment. This idea was predicated on the Book of Jonah, where it is recorded that God repented of the evil he intended the Ninevites, because He observed that they forsook their evil ways and became truly penitent.

He adverted to the critical condition of the country and the singular appropriateness of our national appeal to the never-ceasing mercy and goodness of Heaven. Israelites, especially, have reason to sincerely pray for the restoration of the Republic to its former greatness, prosperity and harmony. While recognizing the unspeakable happiness they had enjoyed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, they should gaze hopefully heavenward, and their supplication would not be in vain. He prayerfully invoked Heaven to endow the rulers and the people of the land with the proper spirit—the spirit of genuine, earnest patriotism—that the severe trial to which our capacity for self-government and our professed loyalty to the principles of liberty and right may be for our ultimate benefit and regeneration; that the war which is now desolating the land may be speedily terminated by the return of the disaffected to the embrace of the banner whose far-spreading folds yearned to receive them as of old.

He concluded his address with a suitable prayer.

Brooklyn.

THE OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAY.—The fast day recommended by the President of the United States was generally observed in this city yesterday. The public offices and all places of business, excepting liquor-selling establishments, were closed, and work of all sorts was suspended—it being recognized as a general holiday. Religious services were held in several churches, which were well attended, but most of the places of worship were closed, in consequence of the absence of the pastors, who are rusticating in the country.

Williamsburgh.

FAST DAY IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The day was observed yesterday in Brooklyn (E. D.) by a general suspension of business. Prayer meetings and other religious services were held in several of the churches, and were quite well attended. In the afternoon a trial of engines took place in front of the house of Engine Company No. 1, in North Second-street. The companies participating were Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 21 of the Eastern District, and Steam Fire Engine No. 2 of New-York. No. 21 Engine Company was the victor, playing 210 feet, or about 15 feet above the top of the pole. The steam fire engine played the second highest stream, and there was but little variation amongst the other companies.

Jersey City.

FAST DAY IN JERSEY CITY.—In accordance with the recommendation of the President, yesterday was quite generally observed in Jersey City as a day of fasting and prayer. The public offices, banks and all the principal business places were closed. Religious services were held in several of the churches in the morning and evening, and were well attended. The streets were as quiet as on any Sabbath day.

Commencement at William's College.

THE BACCALAUREATE—PURE DECLAMATION—COMMENCEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, MASS., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The exercises of Commencement week opened, as usual, on Sunday, with the baccalaureate sermon, by President HOPKINS. The text was Joshua, 24, 15: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Those who have ever seen or heard Dr. HOPKINS must know that he would only utter words of advice to young men that would insure their success and honor if they were heeded. His patriotism is intense. His allusion to the death of Lieut. EDWARD PAYSON HOPKINS, the only child of Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS, was extremely affecting. He has given three sons to the army—Rev. HENRY HOPKINS, for a long time Chaplain to the Alexandria hospitals, and now attached to a regiment in the field; Capts. ARCHIBALD and LAWRENCE HOPKINS. The latter has just recovered from a wound received in the battle at the Wilderness. It is sad to know that a cloud of sorrow rests over the home of this patriotic family, caused by the death of a soldier who would have claimed as a reward of his bravery the hand of a daughter as patriotic as her kin.

Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., of New-York, addressed the Mills Theological Society on Sabbath evening, in a manner becoming the stirring time in which we live. Monday afternoon the Phi Beta Kappa Society met.

Monday evening was ushered in by a rain which had been earnestly, and probably with faith, prayed for by Rev. Mr. BALLARD on the previous day. But a good house assembled to hear Hon. A. H. BULLOCK address the Adelphic Union on nationality.

Tuesday morning the Alumni met in their hall at 8:30 o'clock. Among them were Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The list of deaths during the past year is as follows:

Class of		Age.
1800	Hon. John Dickinson	81
1804	Hon. Luther Bradish	80
1808	Rev. Calvin Bushnell	83
1813	Henry Scovill	74
1814	L. D. Bidwell	72
1818	Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, M. D	65
1818	Charles Fitch	45
1818	Rev. Gardner Hayden	75
1822	Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D	64
1824	G. W. Bulkley	66
1829	A. J. Prime, M. D	53
1837	Col. L. Benedict, killed near Grand Ecore, pierced by five balls	47
1837	W. H. Whitney	45
1840	John A. Walker	—
1853	Jas. L. Clarke	33
1854	Rev. J. J. Tucker	37
1857	H. H. Wells	28
1858	Capt. C. D. Sanford, killed at Bermuda Hundred	24
1859	D. M. Holton, killed in battle	—
1860	G. C. Dewey	23
1862	J. H. Goodhue	26
1862	G. A. Parker	23

An oration by Prof. GRIFFIN, of Williamstown, and a poem by Rev. J. AMBROSE WRIGHT, of Chicago, were delivered before the Alumni, Tuesday afternoon. In the evening the prize rhetorical speakers, accompanied by the Eastman Business College Band, entertained a full house, notwithstanding the hard rain which set in just at evening. The speakers were:

FRESHMEN.

Oration—"Progress of Liberty"—WALLACE FREEMAN, North Adams.
Oration—"Unwritten Poetry"—EUGENE M. JEROME, New-York City.
Oration—"Alabama"—ALBERT C. SEWALL, North Granville, N. Y.
Oration—"The Historic Conflict"—M. BROSS THOMAS, Shohola. Penn.

SOPHOMORES.

Oration—"The Fidelity of Massachusetts to the Cause of Liberty"—ETHAN CURTIS, Lenox.
Oration—"Public Opinion"—EUGENE DELANO, New-York City.
Oration—"Hard Work"—ALFRED E. MYERS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oration—"Demosthenes"—JOSEPH H. RAYMOND, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUNIORS.

Oration—"Innovation"—JOHN E. BRADLEY, Lee.
Oration—"Will"—THOMAS L. GULICK, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
Oration—"American Ideas"—CHARLES E. MORRIS, New-York City.
Oration—"The Mission of the Nineteenth Century"—GEORGE H. SCOTT, Bakersfield, Vt.

Prizes were awarded to Messrs. JEROME, MYERS, and GULICK.

The order of the commencement exercises were as follows:

MORNING.

Prayer by the President.
Salutatory Oration in Latin—EDWIN S. ADAMS, Mill River, Me.
Oration—"Moral Courage"—PHILIP E. ARCULARIUS, New-York City.
Oration—"Perverted Powers"—CHARLES A. KINGSBURY, Newton Centre, Mass.
Oration—"Principle of Liberty"—FRANK H. BRADNER, Wellington, Ohio.
Oration—"Elements of Social Progress"—FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Williamstown, Mass.
Oration—"The Power of Association"—A. D. MINER, Leyden, Mass.
Oration—"National Eloquence"—A. N. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Astronomical Oration—"The Nebular Theory"—C. L. SHAW, Plainfield, Mass.
Oration—"Christianity as a Civilizing Power"—HENRY M. BOOTH, New-York City.
Natural History Oration—"Natural History"—STUART M. BUCK, Boston, Mass.
Oration—"Mining"—JOHN M. PAUL, Belvidere, N. J.
Ethical Oration—"Sympathy"—T. G. DARLING, Nassau. N. P.
Æsthetical Poem—C. C. TRACY, East Smithfield, Penn.
Oration—"The Age of Gold"—C. W. KEYES, Quincy, Ill.
Oration—"Currency"—G. P. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill.
Honorary Oration—"Metaphysics"—FRANKLIN A. RISING, New-Marlboro', Mass.
Oration—"Earnest Life"—J. L. R. TRASK, Gloucester. Mass.
Oration—"Travel"—F. H. WEEKS, New-York City.
Oration—"Slavery and the Republic," K. A. HAWES, Brookfield, Mass.
Philosophical Oration—"Candor the Condition of Philosophy,"—C. E. AMES, Haverhill, Mass.

AFTERNOON.

Oration—"Power of Concentration"—T. N. LITTLE, Middletown, N. Y.
Oration—"Fossils"—J. S. LEWIS, Batavia, N. Y.
Oration—"True Radicalism"—CHARLES GARDNER, Hancock, Mass.
Honorary Oration—"Waste"—D. W. H. THOMAS, Metuchin, N. J.
Oration—"The Fourth Estate"—FREDIC T. LOCKWOOD, Troy, N. Y.
Honorary Oration—"The American Scholar"—W. L. R. HAVEN, Athol, Mass.
Oration—"Light"—E. P. WELLS, Chicago, Ill.
Oration—"Simplicity and Power"—R. P. H. VAIL, Troy, N. Y.
Honorary Oration—"Love of Excellence"—CHARLES F. DURFEE, Williamstown, Mass.
Valedictory Oration—"Limit of Thought"—FRANCIS T. INGALLS, Haverhill, Mass.
Degrees Conferred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The master's orations, delivered by two members of a class three years after graduating, have been abolished.

The class of 1866 beat the Harvard Sophomores at base ball, in Worcester, last week. This is the first defeat of the Harvard nine. This class closed their year with a supper at the Hampden House, Springfield. A motion to present to the Christian Commission the amount which the supper would cost was lost by only a majority of three votes.

The remains of Dr. FITCH, first President of the College, have been placed in the Park Cemetery.

A cast of the Megatherium, copied from that in the British Museum, has been placed in Griffin Hall.

Tutor SPALDING has retired from the faculty. Mr. CARTER, of the class of 1862, takes the Latin Professorship.

The new gymnasium building is progressing. It is of hammered and rubble stone. The style of architecture is the early English. The interior wood work is to be of chestnut, and the steep roofs are to be slated.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—The officers of HUNTER'S command, who have recently passed through the Valley of the Shenandoah, state that the crops there are very abundant and that success in harvesting and conveying away even a fair proportion of them, would further pay the enemy for all the toil and losses of their present expedition. Our losses in the fight at Winchester, they say, did not amount to one thousand, though there was a large number of the troops who were so much worn by the fight, in addition to their previous privations and hardships, that they were not in efficient fighting or even retreating condition.

Of the circumstances of MULLIGAN'S casualty, we learn that he was wounded while gallantly charging at the head of his brigade. He was hit twice—once in the shoulder and again in the thigh—and fell from his horse. Though completely overpowered, his troops rallied around him and endeavored to save both him and the colors. While a squad of them were carrying him off the field, the rebels charged upon them, and finding that they could not carry off both him and the colors, MULLIGAN twice ordered them to leave him and save the colors. Finally, they obeyed the first part of the order, and sought to comply with the other part of it, but they had delayed too long. They were surrounded, and both the Colonel and their colors were captured.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 3.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Northern Elections—Progress of the War—Our Prisoners in Georgia—The North Carolina Election—The Peace Negotiations—The Rebel Cabinet—A Migratory Newspaper.

Late Richmond papers furnish the following interesting extracts:

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 30.

The campaign of this year is, to our Yankee enemies, strictly and literally a Presidential campaign. The term "Presidential Campaign" was formerly familiar enough, but then it was only figurative. Eloquent stumpers used to summon their invincible hosts, used to hang their banners on the outward wall, used to lock their shields, and charge the corrupt battalions of the other party, in glorious metaphoric battle. But that which was then but a type and figure, has become a deadly reality; two hundred thousand Yankees at least have this year lost life or limb in desperate combat, to make LINCOLN President for the next four years. To conquer the South—to restore the Union, to save for mankind the only hope of free government, are now scarcely but pretexts; the true object sought is to give LINCOLN and his friends four years more of power and plunder.

We of the Confederacy cannot but look on at this Yankee Presidential campaign with the strongest interest. We have no politics at home, no parties, no elections worth talking of. We have, in progress on our own account, no Presidential campaign whereby we could hope to influence either the duration or conduct of our sole and absorbing public business, the war. And even if we had such an election in our own country this same year, it would matter little; because we have no Peace party here. These States could but elect another war President, more sternly resolute to carry the war right through to independence or extermination, than the present functionary. If we had an opportunity of changing, it should be only to elect a Chief Magistrate who would treat mortal enemies as mortal enemies, who would retaliate every brutal outrage at whatsoever risk and cost, who would think more of protecting our own non-combatant people, and less of *posing* as a too chivalrous Christian before the eyes of an indifferent and rather amused universe. However, if we have not the exciting scene of an election at home there is some compensation in watching the movements of the campaign in the country to the north. It is in truth a thousand times more interesting even to us, than any election here at home could be; because the question of war and peace depend much more upon the former than upon the latter. It is the Yankee nation which makes the war, and which must end it. If in this election they pronounce themselves for peace, then peace it is: if their voice is still for war, then we have no choice but to indulge them.

It is singular to remark that these States have not only a profound interest in that foreign election, (though without votes to influence it), but are exercising a most controlling power in deciding it. They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential campaign, after their own manner. If GRANT is engineering for LINCOLN'S reëlection on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while SHERMAN is log-rolling for him about Atlanta; on the other hand we regard Gen. LEE as an arrant pipe-layer for the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and Gen. EARLY, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party. A certain war politician, named HUNTER, had engagements to meet EARLY on the stump, but it is feared that he will back out of them; and there is probably nothing to prevent our eloquent advocate of peace from sweeping those States.

The progress of that immense and supreme effort to conquer the South this year, which we now see everywhere collapsing, is really watched by all the actors and observers, both North and South, chiefly with a view to that same Yankee election. A brilliant success of the Federal arms at any point might even now rekindle the war-spirit sufficiently to insure to LINCOLN his second term. If they can, by any ingenuity of falsehood, even get it generally believed for a while that SHERMAN is in Atlanta, or that GRANT is preparing some fearful blow which will change the whole aspect of the war, every day that they can keep the falsehood current, is a day gained for them. A good lie will run a certain number of days, when it is worn out another as ingenious is ready to take its place; for a lie crushed to earth will rise again, and keep rising again, like a phœnix from its ashes—at least, it is hoped, until after the Chicago Convention, when the friends of human freedom fondly trust that the truth will be left writhing in pain, and die among her worshippers. They would probably even prefer a well-contrived false report of the capture of Richmond or Charleston, coming in the nick of time, to the real event itself. The real event might, perhaps, embarrass them in their future policy, as it would, in some sort, compel them to carry on the war seriously for the conquest of the Confederacy; whereas the lie would commit them to nothing. Truth is inconvenient, unelastic, unmanageable, does not pay, and in short, the Yankee nation has lost all confidence in it, whether in military or in civil life.

Gen. GRANT'S renewed activity, and his fresh attempt, whether real or pretended, to advance to Richmond, are merely a part of this electioneering strategy. It is by no means probable that he believes, or that his employers believe the remnant of that beaten army can ever capture this city. But the approach of the Peace Convention made it needful that he should at least have the appearance of doing something. The Yankee mind will expect bulletins now announcing that "the siege of Richmond is fairly begun" again. But for this electioneering necessity, GRANT might withdraw the relics of his host out of the swamps, and send them home to recover from their fever and ague. It is a shame to slaughter thousands of poor fellows for mere pipe-laying purposes. We do not want their lives, are surfeited with their blood, and should be well pleased if GRANT would take the carrion away, being satisfied that their corpses do not make even wholesome manure for Virginia soil.

What a detestable people we have to deal with here! What determined hypocrisy and falsehood! What cold, spider-like cruelty. One party immolating hecatombs of men on the false pretence of conquering the South, to quarter a gang of conspirators on the public purse for four years; while the other party sees those victims immolated with a demoniac pleasure, because that carnage helps *their* chance of the four years' spoils! For our part, while we must do what we can to aid this latter, or the Peace party, and of course sincerely wish it success, yet Confederates should very fervently thank God that we are rid of both the parties; that we have no votes in that election, and that we can only help the one party and hurt the other, by slaying impartially the members of both.

THE REBEL CABINET.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 29.

The Administration of President DAVIS has been, so far, eminently successful; and this furnishes *prima facie* proof that his Cabinet has been wisely selected, and properly retained in office. This success, in the absence of specific charges and accusations, accompanied by proofs, is sufficient answer to the war of abusive epithets that has been, from time to time, waged against most of the members of the Cabinet. It is hard to reply to an argument of mere epithets, and yet these epithets, continually indulged in by the ignorant, the prejudiced, the malignant and the disloyal, if not replied to, may gradually undermine public confidence, beget suspicion, prejudice and distrust, and enfeeble the action of the Administration, by withdrawing from it a cheerful, hearty and zealous coöperation of a part of the community. This is just the effect intended to be brought about by these busy and noisy enemies of the Administration. Its success would be the success of secession, of the war, of our cause and our country; and a refutation of the forebodings of evil and prophesies of failure, so freely and continually indulged in by too many of the enemies of the Administration. It is evidence of their caution, not of their regard for truth or character, that they have not whispered the charge of corruption against a single member of the Administration, whilst the Northern press is full, and the Northern Congress daily rings, with such charges applied to members of LINCOLN'S Cabinet. Our Administration is able and efficient. Its success proves it. It is pure; for its bitterest enemies dare not deny it.

To descend to particulars: The Secretary of War holds, next to the President, in times of war, the highest and most responsible office. His appointment was hailed with warm approbation by all parties. He was deemed the fittest man in the Confederacy for the station. He has rather exceeded than fallen short of public expectation. He occupies a station where great abilities have full opportunity for exercise and display—a position in which to win a great and lasting reputation. He has availed himself of his opportunity, and, while serving his country with industry, devotedness and success, has achieved a reputation that will place him on the pages of history alongside of DAVIS and LEE. Not a missile of slander or detraction has, as yet, been directed at the accomplished gentleman and learned lawyer who fills the office of Attorney-General. The Postmaster-General, for a short time, was a favorite mark for detraction. But they soon found they were vainly attempting to bite a file. He is admitted on all hands to be a modest and courteous gentleman and most excellent officer. The whole burden of the objections to the Secretary of State seems to have dwindled down to the fact that he is a Jew, for all admit his distinguished abilities. The time is at hand when his abilities will be needed, and we feel confident that when the occasion occurs he will not be found wanting, but will ably sustain the dignity of his office and his already acquired high reputation.

The Secretary of the Navy is too fat, it seems, to suit these gentlemen of the opposition's fastidious and hypercritical tastes. He is not fat, only *embonpoint*. Not so fat as the Secretary of State, nor half so fat as BONAPARTE in the zenith of his glory. We wish he were; for it would be quite a luxury to look at a fat man in these famine times. We are glad they do not prefer the charge of leanness against the President or Secretary of War; or had they done so we could not have put in a word of defence. Our navy, considering its small size, and few opportunities, has won equal distinction with our army. We have no ports in which to build and outfit a large navy. Mr. MALLORY has been skillful, industrious and energetic in the discharge of the duties of his office. Three of his iron-clads, within hearing of Richmond, hold the entire Yankee navy in check and in awe. The *Merrimac* achieved a victory equal to any in the annals of naval warfare. And the *Florida* and *Alabama* have terrified the whole Yankee mercantile marine, and almost driven their entire foreign trade into foreign bottoms. Our torpedoes have blown up more vessels than all the torpedoes in the world have hitherto done. Had not England prevented the coming out of port of the rams, which, it is said, we had bargained for and bought, we would be to-day able to cope successfully with the whole Yankee navy. The new Secretary of the Treasury is admitted on all hands to be a good appointment. He is a gentleman of well-tested, practical ability, and will, no doubt, do all that man can do to restore our currency to a healthy state. But he would need the touch of Midas to fulfill the over-sanguine expectations of many. A treasury as deeply involved as ours is almost sure to be the grave of reputations. Moderate success is all we can hope for, and all we should expect or require at the hands of the new Secretary.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PARROTT GUNS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

The capture of the four twenty-pounder Parrott guns of the Rockbridge Battery, on Wednesday morning, was one of the most singular affairs of this war. It seems that our line of battle was drawn up along the New-Market road, which runs from Richmond in a southeasterly direction; a small portion of our infantry line extending east of the battery, the guns of which were in pits on the side of the road. The guns were pointed south, that is, toward the river, which is not more than a mile distant from their position. In front of their position, and between them and the river at Deep Bottom were the Yankee forces, behind their intrenchments, a Yankee infantry force advanced directly toward our guns, while another force bearing east struck the New-Market road some distance below our position, and then advanced up the road toward our left flank.

To meet this movement our infantry on the left of the battery swung round, and turned their faces southeast, and the guns of the battery were drawn from the pits, and being pointed down the road, opened upon the enemy with canister. The swing of the infantry was so badly performed as to partake very much of the nature of a retreat. When they got into line to meet the flanking party who were coming up the road, their right, instead of resting on the battery, was from twenty to fifty yards in the rear of it. Both bodies of the Yankees had now gotten within a hundred yards of the battery, one body between it and the river, the other on the road. Just then our infantry received orders to fall back, which movement was executed promptly, and without firing a musket, leaving our artillerists to fight their guns until the enemy were within fifty yards of them, entirely unsupported. The artillerists then saved themselves. To have remained longer with their guns would have been folly. From all we can learn, our infantry did not behave unbecomingly, having only throughout executed the orders they received.

AMUSEMENTS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

Theatricals partake of the prevailing dullness of the times, in the absence from the capital of citizens and soldiers. At the theatre a succession of light pieces, comedies and farces are being played nightly, as more in keeping with the warm weather and their audiences. The invariable fault of dull seasons and their houses exhibits itself woefully in the indifferent and half-way preparations some of the actors and actresses make with their parts before attempting their recitation before an audience. With one or two exceptions, in which we will include Mrs. DE BAR and the Misses PARTINGTON, the actors, male and female, are as ignorant of the text of their *rôles* as a set of school children called upon unexpectedly to recite their lesson. They imagine that, because their audience is thin there is no criticism, and perform upon the principle that a small audience requires less in proportion to please than a large one. The management should look to the correction of this evil, which we perceive is a growing one.

The free concerts on the square are becoming an institution, under the patronage of the Governor. This evening the band will play its sweetest airs again, the ladies and children will turn out, and the civilians and soldiers, who are not afraid of the anxious inquirers after their papers, will be on hand to assist the ladies in their promenade. The concerts occur every Tuesday and Friday evening.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

Yesterday the people of our sister State of North Carolina voted for a Governor, and the soldiers from that State, in camp and hospital in Richmond, exercised the inestimable rights of freemen in casting their votes for the candidate of their choice. But two tickets were in the field, the Conservative ticket, with Z. V. VANCE, the present Governor, for its candidate, and the "What is it?" or peace-on-any-terms ticket of HOLDEN. At the Camp Winder Hospital, where there are over thirteen hundred North Carolinians, the polls were opened late, but by 1 P. M. three hundred and fifty-four votes were recorded for VANCE. One inmate, said to be crazy, got up and voted for HOLDEN, and went back to bed. In all the hospitals of Richmond, where North Carolina soldiers were quartered, the aggregate vote was: For VANCE, 867; HOLDEN, 25.

THE "PEACE NEGOTIATIONS."

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

The Petersburgh *Register* comes down like a sledge-hammer upon the volunteer peace-makers that recently figured at Niagara Falls. It treats the matter with great good sense, and says:

"The whole Confederacy, with the exception of the traitors in North Carolina, will be not less astounded than indignant at the disgraceful peace farce lately enacted by some Southern amateurs at Niagara Falls.

After some correspondence LINCOLN gave them a most decided snub, and most richly was it deserved by those audacious and officious intermeddlers, who, as they are out of the territory of the Confederacy now, should be kept out of it until they learn how to abstain from disgracing it. 'To all whom it may concern,' quoth the Gorilla! To 'Tom, Dick and Harry.'"

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 29.

We learn from a gentleman who was a prisoner at Winchester, last Sunday, that after their defeat at Kearnstown, the Yankees ran through Winchester without arms or accoutrements, having thrown everything away that could impede their flight. We captured all their artillery and about ten thousand stand of small arms. The few Confederate prisoners they held made their escape from Winchester, the Yankees being in too great haste to take them along. It was reported at Staunton, yesterday morning, that Gen. EARLY had defeated HUNTER at Harper's Ferry, and had crossed into Maryland again.

THE CRISIS IN GEORGIA.

From the Atlanta Appeal, July 29.

The progress which the enemy has made toward the heart of the Confederacy, and the enterprise he has manifested by his raids upon our railroads and undefended points, ought to convince our people that there is no security from danger but in active, energetic self-defence. The people of the Gulf States have so long lived remote from the actual theatre of the war, that they have flattered themselves with the belief that their homes would never be visited by the relentless invader. The events of the last few weeks will serve to disabuse them of this fond delusion, and teach them that, if they would continue to live as freemen, they must arm and rally to the front in their own defence.

The guns of the tyrant foe are now thundering at their very doors, and supineness and inaction now are criminal; yea, suicidal. No one will for a moment deny but there are able-bodied men enough in the States of Georgia and Alabama either to annihilate SHERMAN and his army or to drive them howling back to the Ohio River. Will they not, at a crisis like this, come promptly to the rescue, and aid our veteran soldiers in the good and holy cause? If those living south of us would defend their homes, their property, their liberty and the rights they have inherited from a heroic ancestry, now is the time and Atlanta the place to make that defence. With them delay is not only dangerous, but fatal; for although our gallant army still stands between them and the foe, it may prove too weak to withstand the hosts that are being hurled against it. There is no safety to any one now living in the South but in the defeat of SHERMAN'S army. With the united efforts and numbers of the people and the army this can be effectually done within the next two or three weeks. The Government now has arms to place in the hands of every man and boy who is ready and willing to defend his country and his home.

It is not now as it was in the earlier stages of the war, when men refused to enter the service because of the scarcity of arms, and when the Government had nothing to offer them but shot guns and Irish pikes. Arms are now plentiful, and what is now needed is men and boys to load and shoot them. Come up, then, without hesitation or delay, to the rescue of your country and the defence of your own homes and firesides. A few weeks more and it may be too late. If, through the listless indifference and slothfulness of the people, Gen. HOOD is compelled to give up Atlanta, large districts of country now protected by his army will be exposed to the devastating raids of the enemy, thousands who now have homes they can call their own will have them no longer, and they themselves be driven outcasts and beggars upon the world. Let us, then, hope that in view of the dangers that now threaten them so imminently, the people of Alabama and Georgia will think seriously and act wisely and promptly in this matter. Let them cease praying to Hercules and put their own shoulders to the wheel. All will then be well.

A MIGRATORY NEWSPAPER.

In an editorial leader the Atlanta *Appeal* of July 12 says "the *Appeal* remains to the last," and gives a sketch of its various wanderings:

"The *Appeal* remained in Memphis until the Yankee gunboats presented themselves opposite our office, engaged and overwhelmed our little fleet. While the fight was going on, the *Appeal* was being worked off. We fell back along with our army.

Next the *Appeal* 'pitched its tent' at Grenada, Miss., and served its subscribers there about six months. We abandoned our position when we ascertained that the enemy in force had approached within four miles of the town, no preparation on our part having been made to resist his advance.

Jackson, Miss., was our next temporary home, in pursuing our mission as an humble evangel of our glorious and holy cause. We remained in Jackson six months, and issued our regular editions until the enemy had entered the city, and applied the torch to some of the Government storehouses.

The *Appeal* has remained undisturbed in Atlanta since June, 1863, about twelve months, and hopes to continue here to chronicle the glorious closing events of the war.

We give this brief history of the paper in no spirit of egotism or vain glory, but only for the purpose of indicating the principles by which we are actuated, and to illustrate the determination with which we have held fast to it. Our duty and our history alike requires us to stick to the Confederate ship as long as she has a plank afloat."

In another editorial the *Appeal* says:

"We are seriously of the opinion that the time is close at hand, if it has not already arrived, when Sherman will find it necessary to give the larger part of his attention to the protection of his rear, and think less of a further advance into the country. He, too, as well as Grant, will very soon be brought to a realizing sense that 'there is life in the old land yet,' and if we are not greatly mistaken, he will be made to pay dearly for his temerity in having advanced so far into the interior of the Confederacy. The Mississippi is not an impenetrable barrier to our troops on the other side of the river, and there is nothing improbable in the report that the forces of Kirby Smith are on the move in this direction.

Altogether, we look upon the situation just at this time as decidedly promising and interesting. The fortunes of our dastardly invaders are evidently on the wane, while the Confederates, both in and out of the army, have not manifested so much vigor, resolution and courage since the war began. The grandiloquent campaign of Grant, which was to crush the rebellion and terminate the war, has come to an ignominious close, after a loss of at least one hundred thousand men; and we feel assured that a similar fate awaits the campaign of Sherman, even if it shall not prove more disastrous than that of Grant. Let our people, therefore, be of good cheer, for although our sky may for a while be overcast with clouds of gloom, 'there is life in the old land yet,' and the day star of hope shines brightly in the east.'"

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We are informed that this institution will soon again be under way at its old location in Lexington. The trustees of Washington College have generously tendered the lecture-room of the college for the use of the cadets of the institute, and the citizens of Lexington have subscribed the handsome sum of $25,000 for the purpose of building comfortable log cabins to be used as barracks. The necessary buildings will be completed by the first of September next, and this useful and popular school will then be resumed. The vandal Yankees will thus see that their hellish design of breaking up this valuable institution has signally failed of accomplishment.

PETERSBURGH REFUGEES.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Col. J. M. Heck, of Raleigh, has tendered to refugees from Petersburgh the use of his buildings at Jones' Springs, Warren County, and a sufficent quantity of firewood, free of cost. Some thirty or forty families are thus comfortably accommodated by the liberality of one good man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston came down from Atlanta to Macon on the 19th inst. The family of Gen. Johnston has been in Macon for a week or more.

—The number of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., is now over twenty-seven thousand, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure.

—Gen. C. H. Stevens, of South Carolina, is at a private house in Macon, Ga., and, although wounded by a musket ball, which penetrated his head, and is still in there, is doing well. Strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.

—In the North Carolina *Christian Advocate* of the 22d ult., we find a card signed by twenty-three ministers, requesting the local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that State to meet in convention in Raleigh on the last Friday in August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JOHN GRIGG, OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 3.

Mr. John Grigg, one of our oldest and most successful business men, died at his residence in this city yesterday, of apoplexy. Born in Ireland, and left an orphan at an early age, he began life as a farm-laborer, but soon afterward, and while yet a boy, he shipped as a sailor, and followed the sea for several years. Leaving that calling, he lived about thirteen months in Richmond, Va., where he became a hard student. He next went to Warren County, Ohio, where he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Chancery. He afterward emigrated to Kentucky, and became superintendent of the extensive woolen factory of Mr. Joel Scott, in Scott County, in which situation he displayed the industry, integrity and business sagacity for which he was afterward so much distinguished.

In 1816, he came to this city, to seek employment in a dry goods house, comparatively without means and with but few friends. He made the acquaintance of Benjamin Warner, a bookseller, who engaged him as a clerk in his store. He soon made himself completely master of the book-trade, and so gained the confidence of Mr. Warner, that the latter, who died soon afterward, expressed in his will his wish that John Grigg should continue the extensive business of the concern. He was accordingly charged with the arduous task of settling up the affairs of the house, which he completed in 1823, to the entire satisfaction of all interested parties.

Mr. Grigg subsequently opened a store in Fourth-street, above Market, and began the book business on his own account. By his economy, diligence, and sound business tact, he created a trade that reached to all parts of the Union, and realized him a large fortune. He continued at the head of the firm of Grigg, Elliott & Co., until 1850, when he withdrew and was succeeded by Joshua B. Lippincott, who purchased the interest of Messrs. Grigg and Elliott, and with the junior members of the old concern, established the present house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Grigg was engaged in the business of a private banker. In his personal character and habits he was remarkable for energy, sound practical sense, and sterling honesty. He was liberal in giving aid to all public enterprises which he deemed worthy of his confidence, and in this way made his wealth largely useful to his and other communities. We know also that he was a very charitable man, but his acts of benevolence were so quietly and unobtrusively done, that but few persons, save those whom he benefited, were aware of this amiable trait in his character. In short, Mr. Grigg was eminently a self-made man, and his life furnishes an example worthy of the study and emulation of the rising generation. He has left behind him, also, a series of business maxims, derived from his own experience and full of practical wisdom, which deserve to be hung up in every counting-house, and adopted as approved rules of business economy.

PETER K. WAGNER, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 26.

The death of this venerable and old printer—the oldest living in Louisiana—took place yesterday evening. Mr. Wagner was a native of Maryland, and came to this city in the year 1813. Being a printer by profession, he became editor and proprietor of the old New-Orleans *Gazette*, which he published anterior to the year 1819, continuing it up to 1823 or '24, when the depression of the times forced him to give it up. In 1827 he became co-proprietor of the Louisiana *Advertiser*, which had been bought that year for promoting the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency. He continued in this paper until 1829, when, on Gen. Jackson assuming the Presidential Chair, he conferred on Mr. Wagner the appointment of naval officer of the port. He retained this office during the first term of Gen. Jackson, and if the writer's memory is correct, part of his second. He returned then to his old avocation, assuming charge of the editorship of the Louisiana *Courier*. In the interim he was connected with some other paper devoted to the Democratic cause. His last connection with the press of the city was with the Louisiana *Courier*. In politics he was a firm and undeviating Democrat, maintaining the principles of Jackson, Madison and Jefferson. In the days of nullification, he took an active part against that heresy. In 1820 he was connected by marriage with the family of the late Judge Joshua Lewis. There was no truer or more consistent politician than Peter K. Wagner. Though the goddess of fortune favored him not, he appeared to treat the frowns of the jade with perfect indifference. For two years past he has been in feeble health, and was upward of seventy-five years of age at the time of his death.

PROF. H. H. HADLEY.

We have already announced the death of Prof. H. H. Hadley, of the Union Theological Seminary, while acting as a relief agent of the Sanitary Commission with the Army of the Potomac. Prof. Hadley was a son of President Hadley, of Geneva College, in this State, and a younger brother of Prof. James Hadley, of Yale College. He was graduated at Yale, in the class of 1847, with all the highest academic and literary honors of his class, and even now his remarkable ability and the ease with which he carried off the palm in all his college contests for superiority are traditions in that institution. He subsequently studied divinity in New-Haven, and became a tutor in the undergraduate department of the college in 1850, which position he occupied for about three years. At a later period he was Professor of Hebrew at Yale Divinity School, and at the Union Theological Seminary in New-York, alternating between the two places—but he finally resigned the former position, and held the latter at the time of his death. His whole heart was enlisted in the cause of his country, and he was on one or two occasions only deterred from entering the service as a private by the earnest representations of his friends of the consequences that would result to one of so delicate a constitution as his. He sent a substitute every year, however, and finally, unable to endure inaction longer, entered the service of the Sanitary Commission, and devoting himself to his duties with all the earnestness and energy of his nature, sank under them into an early grave. The country can ill afford to lose such men, but the cause is doubly hallowed that receives the sacrifice of a life so upright and noble.

The Mission to Richmond.

THE PART ACTED BY COL. JAQUES.

The *Evening Post* says:

"The friends of Col. Jaques have a desire that it shall be understood that the recent visit to Richmond was not the mere venture of a curiosity hunter, nor made from a wish for notoriety. Col. Jaques is an army officer. He has fought in nearly every Western battle, with the exception of the Vicksburgh campaign, from the beginning of the war. He commanded a regiment at Perryville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and led a brigade in the march and fight which relieved Knoxville, and at Tunnell Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Rocky Face and other battles in the present campaign of Gen. Sherman. At Chickamauga he had two horses killed under him, and lost three-fourths of his regiment, in the most desperate part of the battle.

Before the war he was President of the Female College at Jacksonville, and later President of Quincy College, in Illinois. He is a brave, earnest man—no trifler; and whatever object he had in seeing and speaking to Mr. Davis, doubtless justified him in the eyes of that person, or else he would have hanged or shot the venturesome Colonel, who came with no protection from the United States. That he got back safe is a pretty good sign that Jefferson Davis was satisfied of the importance of his objects.

It is a reasonable supposition that a man of such character, who visits Richmond in these days, with his eyes and ears open, sees and hears a good deal that is important and remarkable. What Col. Jaques saw and heard he has communicated to the President and Secretary of War. The facts he presented are thought of importance, and they will be made public as soon as the general interests will permit. But neither Col. Jaques nor his visit to Richmond had any connection with the Clifton House intrigue, though we suspect that his return from Richmond was inopportune for some of the projects of those Southern gentlemen who are staying near Niagara."

The War on the Mississippi.

GUERRILLAS ATTACKING STEAMBOATS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

Cairo, Saturday, July 30.

The steamer *C. E. Hillman* brings the latest papers from Memphis.

The Memphis *Evening Times'* extra, of the 28th has the following: "From Capt. Sandusky, formerly of the United States steamer *Elmwood*, we learn the following facts in regard to matters down the river. The Captain came up on the *Leviathan*, which reached this port about noon. He says that while the steamer *Clarabell* was coming up the river she was fired into at Caroline Landing on the 2d inst., seven shots being discharged at her from shore, three penetrating her hull below the water-mark, and wounding seven of those on board. She ran out to the bar, and had all but succeeded in repairing the damages when, about four o'clock of the same day, the rebel battery was moved up and placed opposite her on the Arkansas shore, which opened fire, and after throwing four shells, succeeded in completely enveloping her in flames. She was burned to the water's edge. All of those on board, except one man, succeeded in escaping, and he was burned to death, being wounded, and not found by his comrades. The same evening, six companies of the Sixty-eighth Michigan Infantry made a march of twelve miles, on double quick, arriving at Skipwith's Landing at 2 o'clock next morning, where they remained until the *Leviathan* came up, but the enemy having departed, were unable to engage them.

After the steamer *Clarabell* sunk, and before she was burned, a tin-clad was sent up to protect her, but the rebel battery was found too strong for her to cope with, and she returned and the iron-clad *Louisville* was sent up. Before she reached the spot the battery had been moved up toward Columbia.

The *Leviathan* arrived at Skipwith's Landing at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, having sailed under convoy of gunboats until 7½ o'clock. She found there the *Pauline Carroll* in a disabled condition, one wheel having been broken and rendered useless. She took her in tow, darkened the lights on both steamers, and thus managed to escape the battery above them.

A Copperhead Traitor Caught.—A few days before the late rebel raid, a Copperhead sympathizer with treason and traitors named Wm. McSparren, residing in Peachbottom Township, York County, was neatly entrapped by some Union citizens residing in the neighborhood. These citizens knew of the proclivities of this man McSparren, and had been informed that he was willing to give the rebels all the information in his possession, should the rebels attempt a raid into Lancaster County. In order to test the correctness of their information, they disguised themselves in rebel attire—burning the graybacks—and presented themselves at McSparren's house. Introducing themselves as the special friends of Jeff. Davis, they were most hospitably received and generously entertained. The best the house afforded was placed at their disposal, and over the dinner table McSparren unbosomed himself to his supposed rebel friends. He told them where the best fording places in the river could be found, and the most accessible roads to them, pointed out each Union man who had the best horses, fattest stock, and the largest quantity of wheat, corn and oats. After he had delivered himself of all his information and abuse of his Government, his friends told him that they were no rebels, but good Union men, and that he should prepare to accompany them to Bell-Air. To this McSparren objected, but finding his guests determined, made a virtue of necessity and accompanied them. At Bell Air he was taken before an officer, who told him that he must take the oath of allegiance. Here he again dissented, avowing that he would do no such thing. He was then taken to prison, when a few days rations of bread and water subdued his hatred of the North to such a degree that he wished to take the oath. It was administered to him, after which, chop-fallen and in no amiable mood, he wended his way home.—*Lancaster Examiner, Aug. 3.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission.

The following letters will be read with interest:

Baltimore, July 30, 1864.

G. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 68 Wall-street:

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to hand you a check for $35,000, received this morning from Henry James, Esq., Treasurer, on account of the molety to which the Sanitary Commission is entitled from the proceeds of the Maryland State Fair.

The fair was projected by a few patriotic ladies of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the joint benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; and the pecuniary results have far exceeded their most sanguine anticipations, although small in comparison with those of our sister cities. Please acknowledge receipt. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM J. ALBERT,
President of Maryland State Fair.

REPLY.

United States Sanitary Commission,
No. 823 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 2, 1864.

Wm. J. Albert, Esq., President of Maryland State Fair:

Dear Sir: Under instruction from Mr. George T. Strong, the Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission, I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of ($35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars, being part of the proceeds of a fair lately held "by the patriotic ladies of Baltimore and vicinity for the joint benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions."

At no time has the army looked to the commission with more confidence than at the present, and with like confidence does the commission look to the people for its means of usefulness. In view of the great expenses of the current campaign, far exceeding those of any other equal period in the history of the commission, this generous donation comes at a very opportune time, and cannot fail to be of the greatest service to our tried and devoted soldiers.

Please tender to the ladies, whose labor, skill and taste have been productive of such praiseworthy results, our high appreciation of their services, and of that patriotism which, through fiery trial, is without alloy. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS FOWLER, Ass't Secretary.

A most notable offering to our suffering soldiers was lately received from Japan; the benefits thereof to be distributed by means of the admirably organized agency of the various offices of the United States Sanitary Commission. The letter accompanying the donation runs as follows:

Yonkers, July 30, 1864.

George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer:

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inclose my check on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank for five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) which please accept as a donation from my sons Thomas and John G. Walsh, in Japan, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

You will please acknowledge the receipt to
Your obedient servant, RICH'D WALSH.

Actors' Protective Union.

The Actors' Protective Union held its third meeting at the Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Davidge took the chair, and desired to say that this movement was not a strike of the actors, but simply action for the mutual protection of both actors and managers. Some writers for the press had assumed that the grievances of the actor should be settled by law, but this was an ineffectual remedy, citing one or two notable instances where the entering of judgment against managers was the end of the matter. Mr. Davidge thought it should be understood that the object of this Union was completely in unison with the policy and profit of managers. They desired first the establishment of a minimum salary, and the establishment of the different lines of business as near as possible. Of course, the greater the popularity and talent of an artist, the greater his salary.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Workingmen's Association was introduced, who tendered to the Union the sympathies of that association, and promising them such aid as they may require, asked that delegates be appointed to meet them this evening.

Mr. Bernard reported favorable progress in the matters of the union; thought the lines of business should be clearly defined, and that in this lay the tyranny of managers. Mr. Bernard ventilated sundry dodges of managers to annoy their artists, and wound up by insisting that the managers had raised prices of admission, in fact, by charging extra for reserved seats, &c.

Some thirty or forty of the profession then signed the articles of the association.

The Chairman then appointed Messrs. Bernard, Prior and Parsloe, to meet the Workingmen's Association this evening, and after a vote of thanks to the press, the Union adjourned to meet Thursday, two weeks hence, at the same time and place. The association now numbers one hundred.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Strike Among Blacksmiths—A Man Fatally Injured.—On Wednesday night last a serious disturbance occurred in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, during which a German, named Henry Miley, was beaten so badly that it is believed he cannot survive. It seems that the horseshoers employed in a blacksmith's shop, situated in Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, have for several weeks past been on a strike. Miley was employed in that shop, and after the others had struck he kept on at the old rates. This conduct on his part greatly exasperated his fellow-workmen, who threatened to punish him severely when he left the shop. These threats were, however, unheeded, and Miley continued to work as usual until Wednesday night. He then left the shop and proceeded up Sixth-avenue, followed by several of the strikers, among whom was one James Brannigan. The latter was armed by what is known among that trade as a "turning hammer," a broad-faced tool with a handle about 18 inches in length. When near the Sixth-avenue railroad depot, Miley was stopped and violently assaulted and beaten by the strikers. Brannigan struck Miley a powerful blow with the hammer above mentioned, sinking the whole face of the weapon into the skull. Miley fell to the pavement, and the blows on his head were then several times repeated. Brannigan ran away. Several citizens, who witnessed the affair, attempted to stop him. He was finally arrested by Officer Newley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The instrument he had used on his victim was found in his possession, covered with blood. Miley was conveyed to the Station-house, where he received the requisite medical attendance. His physicians say he cannot recover. The prisoner was taken into his presence, and by him positively identified as the man who committed the assault. Brannigan was taken before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the result.

More Troops for Elmira.—Companies B and E, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, of Brooklyn, commanded by Capt. David F. Bokee, passed through this City last evening, on their way to Elmira. They numbered about seventy men, and looked well.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Uniforms from the Battle-fields.—Several boat loads of uniforms, picked up on the different battle-fields, have recently arrived in the vicinity of Atlantic Docks. They are all soiled and many are blood-stained and perforated with bullet holes. The Health Officer was advised of the matter, and ordered that they should be stored until Fall. It has since been shown, however, that the clothing was legitimately procured, and that there was no danger to the public health to expose them for sale. One cargo of between 1,000 and 1,500 uniforms was, therefore, landed at the Hamilton-avenue bridge yesterday and disposed of to such parties as desired to purchase these melancholy relics of brave men who fought and died for the Union.

NEW-JERSEY.

Taxes in Jersey City.—The total amount of money to be raised by tax in Jersey City the present year is $194,253 78, for the following purposes:

Street repairs	$2,500
Belgian pavement	3,000
Lighting streets	14,000
Police Department	37,500
Support of poor	4,000
Fire Department	8,000
Public schools	20,000
Payment of salaries	15,000
Printing	5,000
Election expenses	600
Public grounds and buildings	3,500
Payment of interest	50,000
Legal proceedings	250
Public health	800
Stationery	700
Fourth of July	500
Cleaning streets	7,000
Payment of deficiencies	14,353
Erection of public school-houses	5,000
Erection for Hose Company No. 3	2,000

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, Aug. 1, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq.:

Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Wednesday, the third day of August, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
JOHN S. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.
MORGAN JONES,
Alderman Second District.

Present—John T. Henry, President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of last two meetings were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property-owners on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to be relieved from assessment for flagging sidewalk on southerly side.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessment.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and hereby is required to report to this board by what authority notice is given to bidders for sealed proposals for the furnishing of materials and the erection of a building on the ground attached to the old reservoir corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested at his earliest convenience, to inform this board, if any power or authority is, by State law or Corporation ordinance, vested in any or either of the Departments of the Municipal Government of the City, to advertise for estimates and contracts for the performance of any work, or of the supplying of any material for the use of the City without directions or authority from the Common Council being first had or obtained.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting after the words "City," the words "where the same exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Riley, to continue to keep the house erected by him on the Battery for recruiting purposes, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resignation of Henry C. Woolley as a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas S. Moore be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Henry C. Woolley, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number ninety-four West Thirty-second-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a free hydrant be erected on the north-east corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to be done forthwith and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing crosswalks to be laid in Second-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street, approved by His Honor the Mayor June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the ordinance directing a trap block pavement to be laid in Second-avenue, from Forty second to Sixty-first-street, approved by His Honor the Mayor, September sixteen, one thousand eight hundred ane sixty-three, be and they are hereby respectively amended by striking out the words "Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley and William A. Dooley," and inserting in place thereof the words following, to wit: "the Board of Assessors."

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Jones—

That the Croton Aqueduct Department be required to inform this board by what authority the iron pavement in Cortlandt-street has been removed and why the street has been paved with cobble-stone pavement; also if the work has been done by contract, and what disposition has been made with the old iron pavement, and if any revenue has accrued to the City by the sale of such iron pavement; if so, how much.

Which was amended and adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Eighth-avenue, at the westerly intersection of Fifty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Fire Commissioners, nominating Henry Wilson as clerk of the board, in place of R. P. H. Abell, resigned.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of amount for extending Madison-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of amount for paving Fifty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committeee on Public Health presented a report to fence sunken lots in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to take up for consideration the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York in the armies of the Union."

Which was carried.

The ordinance having been read, Alderman Fox moved that said ordinance be amended as provided in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salary of the clerk be increased from seven hundred and twenty dollars to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salary of the Interpreter be increased from five hundred and forty dollars to seven hundred dollars; also the salary of the Visitors be increased to three dollars per day.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Kelly, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—7.

The ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—15.

Alderman Fox asked permission to offer the following resolution:

Which was granted.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Treasurer be increased from one thousand two hundred to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the clerks be increased from seven hundred and twenty to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the interpreters be increased from five hundred and forty to seven hundred dollars; also, that the salaries of the visitors be increased to three dollars per day. Relief ordinance.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McCool moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost, at the last meeting, a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the resolution heretofore adopted by the Common Council, directing the opening of Seventy-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Hudson River, be amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street be opened from Fourth-avenue to the easterly side of Tenth-avenue, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper legal measures to effect the same.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—15.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution to pay Dodworth's Band one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for music on occasion of the reception of the Forty-fifth Regiment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—14.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) a Special Committee of Five be appointed from each board to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen McMahon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, and on the northerly side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, the northerly side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and on the easterly side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Report of Committee on Board of Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Report of Committee on Board of Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lot, number three hundred and sixty-two West Forty-sixth-street, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Long—13.

Resolution that the low and sunken lots, numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Resolution that the Committee on sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-six, in Forty-third-street, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culvert, be built in Forty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that a culvert be built at the junction of Forty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be paved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, the whole expense to be borne by the property-owners, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of considering papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Ryers, Hardy, Long—5.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to A. D. Rochinger to keep a showcase in front of his premises, number forty-two Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Wm. T. Carpenter to exhibit a sign and deliver goods from the sidewalk of premises numbers one hundred and five and one hundred and seven Columbia-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure and present to the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia a stand of colors, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Hudson-street, on the westerly side, between Beach and Hubert streets, be reflagged and repaved where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Anchi-Chesed, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments against said congregation for regulating and grading Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and opening of Madison-avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, the same to be charged to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Long moved to suspend the first order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers heretofore laid over.

The chair decided the vote lost.

Alderman Jones appealed from the decision of the chair.

Subsequently he withdrew the appeal.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Rodolph-Shellin for the sum of sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, as a donation, the same to be applied in payment of an assessment against said congregation for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street, and charge the same to accounts of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that permission be given to Catharine O'Connell to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-street, for the sale of fruit, &c., said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Leopold Openheimer to exhibit a trunk sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty-six Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Mary Duffy to keep a stand for the sale of fruit at the junction of Tryon-row and Chatham-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that a resolution and ordinance were adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the construction of the necessary receiving-basins and culverts in Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth-streets, and which do not provide for the raising or rebuilding of necessary basins and culverts already built over the construction of the necessary basins and culverts on the intersecting streets with the Eleventh avenue, rendered necessary by the change of grade of said street and avenue, with resolution that the following resolution and ordinance be adopted in lieu of the resolution and ordinance in favor of building receiving basins and culverts in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street, passed by the Common Council; approved by the Mayor June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Gaffney to exhibit goods in front of his premises number three hundred and fifty-six Eighth-avenue, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to John Warren and Company to erect and maintain two hitch or horse posts in front of their premises, number one hundred and forty-three Houston-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Joint Special Committee to make the arrangements for celebrating the late anniversary of the birthday of General Washington, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the persons named for the amount of their bills, the whole amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the bulkhead along Rivington-street, between Tompkins and East streets, to the foot of Rivington-street, be repaved forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Cantrell for the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses, as per annexed bill, attending the funeral of the late Alderman Froment, and charge the same to the appropriation for City contingencies or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Stephen J. Boyle to erect a tent, for the purpose of recruiting, in the City Hall Park, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to deliver to the Janitor of the Free Academy two hundred loads of street manure, to be used on the grounds of said institution.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place two gas lamps, and cause the same to be lighted, in front of the Methodist Church in Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new tender for the use of Engine Company number Nine.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Houston-street, from Lewis-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the owners of property and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, relative to ordinance for grading West-street, &c., with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinance adopted by the Common Council, and approved by His Honor the Mayor on February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, together with all intersecting streets from West street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be curbed and guttered where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by His Honor the Mayor February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, and all intersecting or cross streets with West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be regulated and graded where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, in Forty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, be flagged and reflagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McDonald for the sum of three hundred dollars, being the amount in full for funeral expenses of the late Colonel H. F. O'Brien, who was killed during the July riots, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Helena, of the Industrial School, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, in Forty-second-street, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriations for donations and charities.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks be flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Thomas W. Skeese and Mr. Count be permitted to erect a tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting for Hancock's Second Army Corps, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to John W. Farmer to construct oven under sidewalk in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman McMahon moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, eighth instant, at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

Alderman Kelly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed forthwith to repair and renew the telegraph wire now stretched between the various fire-bell towers, the same to be done without contract, at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars; and also to furnish the Contract Office with a superior time-piece in order to furnish uniform time throughout the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to place a fire-hydrant on the southeast corner of Grand and Suffolk streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph Nason and Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Beekman and Gold streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Badt & Kanisky to keep a stand in front of their premises, number five hundred and one Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged, in Eightieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Emil Sauer, Treasurer of the German Dispensary, in Third-street, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benj. Wood for the sum of sixty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents, being the amount of his personal tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which was erroneously assessed, and charge the same to the account of Donations and Charities.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved that the Board do now take a recess for five minutes.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be and he is hereby directed to discontinue all suits for violation of Corporation ordinances until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Alanson Church, in Norfolk-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Fuller & Spencer, to place a scale for the weighing of ice, at the foot of Hammond-street, North River, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a suitable stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Ninety-ninth Regiment New-York National Guard.

Which was laid over.

Preamble reciting the fact of the death of Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General Patrick Kelly, of the Eighty-Eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, killed before Petersburgh, Virginia, June seventeen, with resolution, first—that the Common Council have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Colonel Patrick Kelly, who was killed in front of Petersburgh; that the example presented by the bravery in action, and the fidelity and attention to duty, at all times, which had secured to him high and honorable rank, and the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, is worthy of emulation by all our soldiers, deepens the grief with which we record his early death, and that we offer to his family and friends the expression of our warmest sympathy in the irreparable loss they have sustained by the untimely though noble death of one so esteemed for his virtue and honored for his services. Second—That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be duly authenticated and transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council, in behalf of its authority, to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William S. Caster to erect an awning in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and five and one hundred and seven Columbia-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Second-avenue, from Fortieth to Sixty-first-street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to place a fire hydrant in front of premises number sixty-one Ann-street, occupied by Steam Fire Engine Company number Five.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that permission be given to Josiah Waterman, number one hundred and thirteen New-Canal-street, to exhibit his goods in front of his premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Nelson Sherwood to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of premises number three hundred and twenty-eight Washington-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the resolution which passed the Common Council, granting permission to Frederick Lewis to place and retain a showcase in front of his premises, number six hundred and sixty-five Broadway, be and the same is hereby rescinded, repealed and annulled.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to John Quinn to erect a stand for the sale of newspapers and periodicals on the southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has issued his proclamation for a draft, to take place on the fifth day of September; that the quota of the City and County of New-York under said draft is about twenty-three thousand men; that it is a well-known fact that other States and Counties are giving much larger bounties than the County of New-York, thereby lessening the chances of securing volunteers sufficient to fill our quota; with resolution that the honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York be and they are hereby respectfully requested to increase the bounty.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to extend the time three months for the completion of the contracts for building house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-four; also, house for Hose Company number Eleven.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from its present termination, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, to the sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, said sewer to be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing lots on Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling sunken lots on westerly side of Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on south side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to donate to Congregation of Shaarai Zedeka sum sufficient to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to donate to Methodist Episcopal Church in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a sum sufficient to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to donate Church of Incarnation a sum sufficient to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Tuesday, 9th instant, at two o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Lady of Lyons—The French Spy.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no intelligence of much importance from either of our main armies. From before Petersburgh, we learn only that the rebels are busily engaged in repairing their lines, and that our skirmishers annoy them as much as possible—doing them little damage, however, as they perform most of their labor at night. A Court of Inquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the causes of the late disaster. The exact number of our losses in the action of Saturday is now ascertained to have been 5,640.

The report that the rebels entered Hagerstown Wednesday night was incorrect. It is known that there are no rebels in that vicinity. A considerable force of the enemy occupy the town of Springfield, apparently waiting for reinforcements. The people in the Cumberland Valley are still fearful of an extension of the rebel raid, and are removing their goods to distant places. Many of the farmers who fled from Carlisle are returning. Gen. Couch has issued a circular calling upon the people to prepare for fighting.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday says: "We have no late news from Gen. Kelley this morning, that is reliable. Mr. Ford had a dispatch yesterday afternoon that the rebels had returned to the vicinity of Cumberland, after having been driven off, and had made a demand on Gen. Kelley for the surrender of the place. This he refused, adding, it is reported, that 'such was not his style.' The lines were working badly on the line of the road, and hence we are in the dark as to the reality of the reports received. No serious fears are felt, by those who profess to know, as to the ability of the General to cope with the enemy. His forces are considered ample. In addition, it was reported that Averill was close upon the rear of the rebels with his cavalry. We hope that the combined force will be able to give them an effectual quietus."

Our special correspondent with Sherman's army gives additional items of interest in regard to the late battles before Atlanta.

We have interesting news from North Carolina. An expedition into the interior has returned, after successfully accomplishing its object. The rebels have a new ram nearly ready to supply the place of the *Albemarle*.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Lieut.-Col. C. G. Loring, of Gen. Burnside's staff, to Col. H. Lee, Jr., of Boston, dated Aug. 2, says that during a flag of truce it was ascertained that Gen. Bartlett and Col. Weld were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. Both officers were uninjured.

The Frederick (Md.) *Examiner* of Wednesday states that a Mr. J. Reich and son, living about a mile and a half east of that city, were arrested by order of Major Yellott, Provost-Marshal, on the charge of firing on our soldiers on their premises, during the battle of Monocacy Junction. The charge is sustained by the affidavit of a soldier who was concealed in a clump of bushes near by while the alledged bushwhacking was going on. They are to be sent South by order of Gen. Hunter.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Smith, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, who was reported in the official *Army and Navy Gazette*, for Aug. 2, as having been dismissed the service for absence without leave, is in this City, where he has been for some time, upon regular leave of absence from the United States Examining Surgeon.

John Morrissey and H. W. Genet have made a match between *Fillingham* and *Gen. Butler*; stakes $10,000, two-mile heats to harness, over the Fashion Course in September.

Ex-Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, with his family, have arrived in Memphis, their house at Helena having been demolished and their furniture destroyed by a party of colored soldiers during the fight back of that place.

The Providence *Press* of Tuesday afternoon says that a dispatch had been received by Mrs. Burnside same day, from her husband, dated on Monday, stating that he was well. Of course the report that he was wounded was untrue.

A young man who was drafted at Providence last Summer, was exempted as the only support of a widowed mother. He has lived on the parental earnings ever since, and his mother applied to the Provost-Marshal last week to know if he could not be sent at once to the front to rid her of the burden.

A number of the friends of Gen. Robert O. Tyler in Hartford, have subscribed upward of $650 for the purchase of a sword, belt, belt-plate and sword-knot, to be presented to him. A Hartford journal says: "The sword is to cost $550, and Capt. E. P. Allen, who was instrumental in procuring the subscriptions, has ordered its manufacture at Ames & Co.'s works in Chicopee, Mass. The design will be agreed upon in the course of a week, and the manufacturers intend to have it completed by the middle of September. It will be an elegant gift, worthy of presentation to a brave and gallant officer. Gen. Tyler, who is now in Philadelphia, recovering from wounds, is expected here as soon as his health will permit."

The Portland *Advertiser* of Aug. 2 says: "A number of the new monitors have proved to be unseaworthy, owing to the lack of depth, sinking so low in the water as to render them unfit for navigation. Mr. Lawrence, the builder of the *Wassuc* in this city, proposes to remedy this defect in the *Wassuc* by increasing the depth of the vessel twenty-two inches, which it is believed will render the vessel light enough to sail well, and also to allow her to be submerged to the surface of the water in time of action. We notice that the work on the vessel is progressing favorably, the turret being ready to be raised to its place. The turret-shafts and rims are on the ground, and the pilot-house is in the hands of the workmen.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* is informed by an old Indian trader among the Missouri Sioux Indians, that these Indians have now in their possession, not as prisoners but as slaves, ten white women, and that no one can ransom them, as they are valued far more than riches. The only way they can be released is by the strong arm of military power. The maltreatment to which they are subjected is beyond the power of description. The same journal is informed that a party of 600 Indians recently attacked an emigrant train, 13 of whom were massacred, when the remainder surrendered, after a desperate resistance.

The order of Gen. Burbridge, relative to resident traitors in Kentucky, has set the tribe moving northward. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says they follow the tracks of their fugitive chattels in past days, and take the pole star as their guide, as intuitively as a fugitive colored person. The city was filled with them yesterday and last night. They are going by hundreds. Their wives and sweethearts came to the city yesterday to say good-bye to the Johnnies. We understand a number of the fugitives, bound to Canada, who were registered at the hotels yesterday, belonged to John Morgan's horse-thieves, and, since his defeat at Cynthiana, have been skulking about, till Burbridge's order made Kentucky uncomfortable for them.

Passengers arriving in Louisville from Clarksville, Tenn., Saturday night, state that rumors prevailed in that place on Sunday morning, that the rebel Col. Johnson, with a force of mounted men, estimated at seven hundred, was between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and it was feared he would attempt a raid into Southern Kentucky. Col. Woodward, with four hundred men, was at Paris, and it was thought that he would coöperate with Johnson.

Capt. H. P. West, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, yesterday arrested a fellow named Francis Stewart, charged with attempting to defraud Jacob Luttenchlager, of No. 472 Broome-street, of $200. Stewart had procured a shield and represented himself to be a United States detective. He was locked up for trial.

Rev. G. W. Wood, D. D., the New-York Secretary of the American Board, returned last week, after an absence of twenty months in Constantinople. He returned through Austria and Germany. During his absence he visited the missions of the Board in Central Turkey.

The Possible Results of Gen. Sherman's Campaign.

In the absorbing interest of the Virginia campaign so near to us, the public have hardly taken in the full import of that other great advance which has carried our armies into the heart of Georgia.

As time develops Gen. Grant's plan of strategy, it is seen on how grand a scale it was, and how immensely the usually uncertain chances of war are in its favor. In May, he opened his campaign by *four* different attacks on two vital points of the enemy's lines. Three armies, destined ultimately to concentrate, were directed against Lee and Richmond—one on the Rapidan, one on the James and one in the Valley, to be strengthened by the further union of Crook's, Averill's and the Kentucky detachment, intended to strike at Lynchburgh—the side-door to Richmond. At the same time, Gen. Sherman was started on his difficult campaign into the very centre of the rebel territory.

Should any one of these various attacks fail and the rest succeed, or three fail and one be successful, the game was in Grant's hands. If Gen. Butler had at once captured Petersburgh—as he came so near to accomplishing—Richmond would have been assailed in the rear, and its evacuation ultimately insured. Or, if Sigel and his allies had occupied and fortified Lynchburgh, the most important links between Lee's army and the South would have been cut, and Richmond really separated from that portion of Virginia; and Gen. Grant's ultimate movement south of the James would have almost completed its practical investment.

Of course, with the success of Gen. Grant's main army, all would have been lost to the rebels. But with the incomplete success of the Virginia campaign, or an indecisive result, and, at the same time, the victory of Gen. Sherman's army over Johnston's in Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta, the great campaign was still successful. So that even now, if Gen. Grant accomplished nothing but a wearing siege of Richmond and a gradual cutting of Lee's communications,—with Sherman victorious, the game is his. For it must be remembered the most important strategic line of the country has been won for us by Burnside's campaign of last year—the East Tennessee line—and on that line, after a few weeks' repairing of bridges and relaying rails, Gen. Sherman can retransport the great body of his magnificent army within thirty miles of Lynchburgh, and be in Lee's rear. Nothing could prevent the transfer in a few days, of 60,000 or 80,000 of the best soldiers on this continent, flushed with victory, and under a General, scarcely second to any, to fall upon the rebel line of communications and put Lee between two fires. Of course the skillful rebel General would at once attempt to evacuate Virginia and transfer the war to North Carolina, but the evacuation of Virginia is a loss from which the Confederacy could never recover.

We see in the light of this possible movement the peculiar importance of Lynchburgh, for which both parties have contended so vigorously. It is the fortified entrance to the East Tennessee line of communication. Such a grand transfer of troops could only be made, of course, after Georgia was thoroughly conquered, but, in that event, 20,000 men might be enough to hold the State.

But Gen. Sherman has still other possible movements which would equally wear out the Confederacy. If successful in taking Atlanta, he can press on to Augusta and march down the Savannah River, and assail Savannah in the rear. There are only some twelve miles, we believe, of swampy ground compelling a detour, along the whole course of the river. He can also attack Charleston on its unfortified side; or he can march westward, and, in combination with the fleet, assault Mobile on the land side, and form a new line of communication by the Alabama River.

Still further—the course which we believe more probable—he can simply occupy Georgia and harry and raid through South Carolina and Alabama, consuming crops and carrying off negroes, and thus wasting the life-blood of the Confederacy; finally, compelling Lee to break up his grand army for want of supplies.

For, it must be remembered, that though the whole rebel Confederacy cannot be starved, its armies can be—that is, the supplies can be cut off which are near the railroads and rivers—the only supplies of any consequence in a military point of view.

These are the possible and probable glorious results of Gen. Grant's strategiy and Gen. Sherman's pertinacity and skill.

Whatever the news may be from Virginia, the whole campaign is made a success by Sherman's victorious advance. Nothing now can, in all probability, check or materially change this. The greatest obstacles have been overcome; final victory at Atlanta is near at hand. Even Lee's transference to Georgia with his army could not now save the campaign. We have only to wait and watch the slow effects of this strategy, and be assured of the issue.

Brigandage on the Border—The Coming Struggle.

We search in vain, either in the reports of our special reporters or in the correspondence of the Philadelphia journals, for any evidence to show that this last raid on the Pennsylvania border has in any place or at any moment attained proportions beyond the control of a local mounted police. We see nothing in any one of the freebooters' exploits, or in the aim of these exploits, which represents the military organization of the public enemy. We find small bands of well-drilled brigands, acting as independently of the main rebel force as if the scene of their adventures were Northwestern Missouri or New-Mexico, instead of the Cumberland Valley. We find them engaged in nothing that can be said to rise to the dignity of warlike enterprise. What railroads have they destroyed? What bridges burnt? What public stores have they laid hold on? Where have they sought to make anything approaching to the semblance of a military assault? Destroying railroads, bridges, public stores, or even making such haphazard assaults upon passing trains as that at Gunpowder Bridge, may come properly into the category of military enterprises. They do more or less to diminish facilities of communication. They serve to delay the concentration of troops. They injure the commissariat. Or they run a chance of making such valuable captures as that of Gen. Franklin. Coming with these intents, they have usually a responsible leadership, and we give them a consideration which is not extended to mere bushwhackers or prowling thieves. We see in their very mode of doing business that their operations are part of a well-considered plan; that their relations are immediate and direct to the main invading force, and that they are worth the attention, at least, of whatever portion of the regular cavalry force can be spared.

It is important that this distinction between mere midnight squads of horse thieves, with no military purpose in view, and an organized military expedition of the enemy, should be kept in view. We might give many reasons why this should be so. Let one or two suffice. It need not be concealed from the public that the interest of the campaign east of the Alleghanies must now centre in Western Virginia, until the force commanded by Early, be it ten thousand or fifty thousand strong, is beaten in the open field or driven back upon the main body of Lee's army. Till this battle is fought, or until the Shenandoah Valley is cleared of the enemy from Charlestown to Staunton, Early's camp-followers and bushwhackers, or at least as many of them as are provided with horses, will quarter themselves in marauding bands along the border. Judging from their record during the past ten days, they will be content to spare railroads, telegraphs, bridges, or even passenger trains, provided they find a ready entrance to the village boot and shoe stores, the corner groceries, and the farmers' stables. In other words, they are simply fit subjects for a well-drilled, courageous squad of mounted police, or of State cavalry, if the latter can be had. We have journals here, however, whose chivalry calls on them to show that the defence of Pennsylvania is properly a national matter—a question for the military authorities at Washington to settle at once with all the power at their command. The argument can only be impeached on the ground that, until Pennsylvania is invaded by a regular military force of the enemy, every national soldier drawn from another field of action is a contribution made to Lee's offensive and defensive strength. In the very face of the main rebel army our effective military power becomes reduced, and for what? To chase a score or two of prowling ragamuffins from Harrisburgh to Altoona, only to find in the end that they are at work in some other unexplored field. To send United States troops into Pennsylvania or into any other State merely to prevent midnight robberies, is thus a criminal perversion of the military power of the Government.

In the grave matter of husbanding the strength of the national army, the Border States have surely as much interest as any other portion of the Union. There are more improbable things than that a real invasion may follow these acts of brigandage, and that a decisive engagement may yet be fought north of the Potomac. If that engagement is to be a complete national success, every disciplined soldier that can be spared from other great fields may be needed. If he is not needed, he ought to be there—so that for once in the history of these border fights, the sickening story may not be repeated, that "our troops were outnumbered and fell back." Should that miserable formula have to be employed again, the inertness of the Border States will be to blame for having distracted the military authorities with demands for aid which even an ordinary municipal organization might have supplied. We presume that the Government is now aware that its duty requires it to find the main force of the invaders, to concentrate against that force the powerful army now at its disposal north of the Potomac, and to hold every consideration of what may issue from the exploits of rough-riders elsewhere of immaterial account until a decisive engagement has been fought and the insolence of the rebels thoroughly chastised.

The Next Move of the Rebels.

Our military correspondent at Washington has already made the observation, that the next phase of the Virginia campaign will appear, not near Richmond, but in the neighborhood of the Upper Potomac. We incline to the same opinion; still, in a matter so uncertain, and dependent on unknown combinations of Gen. Grant's strategy, it is difficult to form any positive judgment. But it is apparent on both sides that 20,000 or 30,000 men can hold the respective capitals, behind scientifically planned intrenchments, against the whole force of either army, unless the regular approaches of a siege be made. Therefore the rebels can, during any short interval of time—say two or three months—leave Richmond almost out of view, and we equally Washington. There are, it is true, combinations always possible with a General like Grant, which make it dangerous to have a weak force in front of him. Mining attacks may not always fail. He may suddenly, before a weakened enemy, transfer great masses of his army entirely to the rear of Richmond and attack it, as he did Vicksburgh; or he may make another attempt on the north of the James, or, in fine, he may try some new expedient which no one has thought of. The enemy must calculate on this, and take the risk of it. We are convinced that they will do so. War is a game of risks, and they have never shown themselves unwilling to accept its chances.

Besides, as Grant's apparent plan will now be to cut off their supplies and compel the evacuation of Richmond, they must meet it by a counter-move for obtaining supplies and driving us from their railways. We do not believe they will attack Washington, for that involves the slow work of a siege, for which they have not time or means; nor will they aim at Baltimore, for that city is capable of being well defended by regular works, and the Washington garrison is right in their rear. They may adopt rather a movement in force up the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys, with the object of plundering the State of Pennsylvania, and with the possible hope of a dash even on Philadelphia. It will be a most perilous undertaking, but in the present strait of the fortunes of the rebels, they must try desperate enterprises. The glory, *éclat* and plunder of invading the North would compensate to the masses all the risks. The leaders, perhaps, would be forced to it, against their better judgment, for the sake of supplies.

We need not say that to Gen. Grant and his army, no more cheerful news could be conveyed than that 50,000 men from Lee's present army were marching for the Cumberland Valley. We are not surprised that, at the false news of it recently in Europe, the Confederate loan fell heavily. It would be a blunder for Lee, only equal to that of last year's invasion, and the wonderful escape over a swollen river could never be repeated. The rebel General paid then for his few thousand cattle plundered from Pennsylvania farmers, some 20,000 killed and wounded of his best soldiers. It is a transaction he could not bear twice.

The great hope and desire of Gen. Grant and the Army of the Potomac is for a fair fight, outside of intrenchments, and all the object of their strategy is to force Lee out of his earthworks to equal combat. The invasion would at once bring the rebels out on a free field. They would have no opportunity for constructing any formidable intrenchments; they would be doing what we are always doing—marching blindly in an enemy's territory. Lee, in his report last year, admitted that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the Federal forces until they struck his rear, and we can see that had Gen. Hooker or Meade been a day earlier, Lee's scattered corps would have been cut up in detail, as the position of every one was known to our officers. Grant in a few days could transfer fifty thousand men right upon the line of Lee's communications, if he was invading Pennsylvania. He could cut off his trains and check all the supplies of ammunition, and then force a fight from him in a hostile country with a large river in his rear. No one can doubt the result of an equal combat between the two armies on a fair field. The rebels were beaten at Gettysburgh, even with superior numbers, and another defeat, with the Potomac behind them, ought to be utter ruin. Every military man said, last year, that Lee's invasion, even after the supposed demoralization of our army at Chancellorsville, was his great error. To repeat it now, with an army which feels itself victorious and a General such as Grant in his rear, would be something too fortunate to be hoped for.

Still, necessity may be upon the rebel General to take the risk. He has an antagonist alert to watch the first false move, and we need not fear that Gen. Grant will not at once take advantage of it. Then, again, it would not be an incredible thing if Grant himself should make a movement in force up the Shenandoah, if he can spare the men, having for his objective point Lynchburgh, which is a place of such vital importance in his future combinations with Sherman; for the time may not be far distant, when these two great Generals, with their grand armies, shall be pressing Lee, as between the upper and nether millstones.

These, however, are only speculations. We know, as yet, nothing of what the rebels propose for their August campaign. Judging from the past, we may believe that the repulse of Petersburgh will be followed by something bold and prompt on their part. But if it be right always in the game of war to assume that your adversary will do the best thing, we fear most an immediate reinforcement of Hood from Virginia. The great consolation is that it will come too late, and before the railroads are repaired, Hood's beaten army will either be compelled to capitulate, or be driven in disorder from Atlanta.

The Public Post—Proposed Reforms—Difficulties in the Way.

The main provisions of the amended postal law, applying to the house delivery of letters, to the issuance of stamps as an article of trade for public convenience, to correspondence with countries not now represented by a postal treaty, to dead letters, and to the salaries of postmasters, are in principle a most essential reform. We cannot help thinking, however, in looking over its provisions, that in some respects it anticipates other improvements which are really prerequisites to a practical application of the proposed changes. Our readers who may have examined the synopsis of the act, which appeared in Wednesday's issue, will have readily perceived this.

Every one must heartily commend the resoluteness with which the Postmaster-General sets his face against the continuance of the antiquated, cumbrous, confusing and irregular practice of the distributing offices, which is known under the name of box-delivery. It wastes the time of business people. It perplexes the housekeeper not in business. It furnishes innumerable loopholes in large cities for the wrong delivery of letters. It opens various avenues of temptation for the dishonest. It permits suspicions of dishonesty to accumulate against the innocent. It quadruples the labor of the office itself. It is altogether a hap-hazard system for nine-tenths of the community, whose avocations do not call them daily to the Post-office wicket.

To seek to change such a system is most praiseworthy. To effect the change, in the existing backward state of municipal improvements, and in the teeth of that ingrained carelessness of correspondents in the great matter of addressing letters, is another affair. We have a right to take our own metropolis as an example. And we allege regarding New-York, that in nearly half the streets of the City to-day house-delivering must be so uncertain as to prove practically no reform at all over the box system. This is not the fault of the Post-office Department. It is still less the fault of our admirably managed City office. We have a most vigorous head controlling the postal business of New-York. The staff of the chief office, and the outlying stations through the City will bear comparison, we believe, as to efficiency and honesty, with those of any community in the world. But they are not omniscient. Not to speak of the long lines of houses up town which have no sort of numbering at all, what proportion of correspondents distinguish between the east and west divisions of the great cross streets, beginning at Houston and ending at Harlem? As for the vast gaps in the up-town numeration, no care on the part of correspondents can remedy the difficulties there presented.

Under the wretched system, moreover, of changing the officers of the civil list with every change of Administration, it would take the clerks and carriers the full term of their incumbency to get even an acquaintance with a house-delivery arrangement, were there no such incidental drawbacks as we have named.

It is in this miserable practice of appointing or removing the subordinate officers of such a department as the Post-office, that the Postmaster-General and Mr. Wakeman will find the greatest obstacle in the path of reform they wish to open up, not only in the minor business of house-delivery, but in the vastly complicated money-order system; in the new provision for making Postmasters the agents for distributing stamps as an article of trade; in the attempt that is to be made to have the existing commissions at the minor offices commuted into a fixed salary; and, in short, at every step in their progress, our postal reformers will meet that determined enemy of departmental improvement, the quadrennial spoilsman with his ruthless gullotine, which spares neither age, wisdom, experience nor honesty.

To this complexion it must come if real and permanent reforms are expected; the officers of the department must hold their positions during good behavior irrespective of political changes. To think of working a money-order system under any other rule, or to think of making real progress in any other branch of reform, is the wildest sort of delusion. The country is ripe for the introduction of a more conservative, more permanent civil service system, than it has known in the life-time of this generation; and a beginning can nowhere be better made than in the Post-office, where so many thousand pathways are open to the dishonest for plunder, and where such vast improvements may be made by an organization of the service on a permanent basis.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—Miss Helen Western takes her first benefit here to-night. She appears as *Claude Melnotte* in the "Lady of Lyons," and as the *Spy* in the "French Spy." The occasion is rendered additionally festive by presentations to the ladies who honor the theatre with their presence. *Cartes de visite* and bouquets will be supplied to all who procure seats—the bouquets to the ladies generally.

Mr. Washburne Nominated the Seventh Time For Congress.

Freeport, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Hon. E. B. Washburne was, in the convention, nominated by acclamation for reëlection as Representative to Congress for the Third District.

Secretary Fessenden.

Portland, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Secretary Fessenden arrived home last night, to remain for one or two weeks.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 9.

We have nothing new here. All is quiet. Our papers do not publish to-morrow.

The Weather at Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The weather at Cape Race is clear; wind northeast.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Enemy Repairing Their Lines—A Court of Inquiry to be Convened.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, Aug. 2—P. M.

Nothing of importance has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. Picket firing in front of the Ninth Corps is kept up almost incessantly, with some shelling at intervals. The enemy have been busy in repairing their lines, and our skirmishers annoy them as much as possible. Little damage, however, can be done them, as they perform most of their labor at night, and cannot be seen on account of the darkness.

A Court of Inquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the causes of the late disaster.

The exact amount of our losses in the action of Saturday is now ascertained to be 5,640.

The hospitals are being rapidly cleared of sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point.

GEN. HOOKER.

His Arrival at Baltimore en route to Washington.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Major-Gen. Hooker passed through this city this morning en route to Washington.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Hooker has been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. It is rumored that he will be assigned to the most important command in the Army of the Potomac. Another Washington dispatch says it is currently reported there that arrangements are in progress for again changing the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade is not mentioned in connection with any other command.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker had an enthusiastic reception at Willard's to-night. He was serenaded by the band of the Invalid Corps, and responded in a brief speech, thanking the assembled crowd for the honor conferred on him. After playing several appropriate airs the band withdrew, when three rousing cheers were given for fighting Joe.

Speculation is rife here in regard to Gen. Hooker's future command, some affirming that he is to supplant Gen. Meade in the command of the Army of the Potomac, and others that he is to have command of army operations in Maryland and the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys, against the rebel raiding and invading forces.

Nothing positive is yet known in regard to his future movements.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says it is understood that Gen. Hooker was relieved at his own request, because Howard was given McPherson's place as commander of the Department of Tennessee, and that the New-York report that Gen. Meade will be removed, and Gen. Hooker put in command of the Army of the Potomac, has not even a reasonable show of probability.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says on the above matter:

"The death of Gen. McPherson, which was a heavy loss to the Army of the West, has, it appears, been the occasion of a heavier loss in the retirement of Gen. Hooker. We state that the general impression is that this was occasioned by the injustice done to Gen. Hooker by promoting Gen. Howard to the command of the grand division, consisting of three corps, made vacant by the death of McPherson. Gen. Howard is considerably Hooker's junior in the service, and it may be said, without denying to Gen. Howard excellent military qualities, that Hooker stands far above him in actual achievements, and in the estimation of the country and of the army, and particularly in the hearts of the soldiers under his command—a thing which Gen. Sherman, perhaps, does not value very highly, but which makes an army invincible."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatchs to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 4.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loan during the past six days amount to $6,565,950, or an average of nearly $1,100,000 daily. This amount has been subscribed mainly in large commercial cities. The West is yet to hear from.

FAST DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The National Fast Day has been well observed in Washington. The public departments and bureaus have been closed to the public, and the suspension of business of every kind has been very general. No evening papers were published.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Thurlow Weed, Secretary Usher, of Interior Department, and Assistant Postmaster-General Randall, arrived in this city to-day. Mr. Weed has rooms at Willards.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with their accustomed enterprise, are rapidly repairing the damages sustained by their main line during the late rebel raids. A large force is also at work on the double track on their branch line between this city and Baltimore. Under such repeated and extensive disasters as this company has been visited with of late, their efforts to keep their whole line in operation meets with most hearty and general approval.

THE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID UP.

Army Paymasters will soon visit our brave soldiers in the field. It is stated by Government-officials that all available funds in the Treasury are to be forthwith expended in paying off dues to the army.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington Hospitals, reported to-day: Francis E. Woodhouse, F, Fourth New-York Artillery; Michael O'Connor, F, Second Heavy Artillery; Andrew Shipman, D, Seventeenth Light Artillery; Surgeon A. F. Steele, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth; Capt. Abner C. Griffin, I, Second Artillery; Lieut. E. Whitfield, Twenty-second Cavalry; Lieut. W. R. Downing, Twenty-second Cavalry, Annapolis; Lieut. Franklin Rogers, Second Min. Rifles, do; Lieut. W. H. Van Buskirk, Fourteenth Artillery, do; Lieut. Theodore P. Cook, Fourteenth Artillery, do; Lieut. A. F. Collister, Twenty-second Cavalry, do.

The following is a list of deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day: John Bennett, Co. M, 5th Engineers; Rosebert Holmes, Co. G, 97th; Wm. B. Page, Co. A, 111th.

WOUNDED OFFICERS REPORTED.

Capt. James H. Day, Co. G, 179th, at No. 447 Pennsylvania-avenue; Capt. D. Bacon, Co. D, 18th Cavalry, at the Prescott House.

APPLICATIONS FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

There have been some three thousand applications for widows' pensions made during the past month.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamer Liberty—Blockade Runner from Mobile at Havana—Capture and Destruction of Blockade Runners.

The United States mail steamer *Liberty*, four days from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates to the 30th of July. She brings the following intelligence:

Havana, Saturday, July 30.

Nothing of interest has transpired since the sailing of the *Roanoke*. The rebel steamer *Denbigh* arrived here this morning from Mobile the 26th inst., with 470 bales of cotton. Rumor says she brings accounts of the shelling of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman. The steamer *Havana* will sail on the 1st for New-York, and will probably lay up for a trip or two. The *Denbigh* reports a large side-wheel steamer captured while attempting to pass the fleet stationed off Mobile, supposed to be the *Virgin*, from Havana. She also reports the running ashore and burning of the blockade-runner *Ivanhoe*. The Confederates succeeded in saving the entire cargo and machinery of the *Ivanhoe*.

THE RAID.

NO REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN.

General Alarm in the Cumberland Valley.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. COUCH.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Popular Excitement—False Rumors—Magnificent Rain-Storm—Travel on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Vain Pursuit of Knowledge.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

After mailing my last letter from Harrisburgh, mentioning the difficulty of reaching the force under command of Gen. AVERILL, and that I was going to Altoona, I received information from a source I could not impugn that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was on the direct road to Wheeling, Va., via Cumberland. My object, then, for reaching Altoona had a two-fold object, one was to endeavor to cross the mountains and push through in the direction of KELLY's or AVERILL's command, and the other was to push through to Wheeling, should the news prove true. On reaching Altoona I found my information confirmed, and was informed by the ticket agent that it was rumored that BRECKINRIDGE had burnt Cumberland and had started for Wheeling, and it was presumed that he was endeavoring to strike into Ohio. As a matter of course, finding that affairs were serious in this quarter, and learning that it would be next to impossible to get over the mountains to AVERILL, as I had contemplated, I took the train just then leaving for this city. In the vicinity of the depot at Altoona a large crowd was collected, anxious to hear the news from below. All along the line of travel between Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh considerable excitement exhibited itself, and the passengers were beset at every station by eager inquiries. The newsman on this train evidently expected such would be the case from the large stock of papers he brought on with him, and his sagacity was not at fault, for it was with difficulty he could satisfy all comers.

On entering the gorge of the Cumberland Mountains through which the Susquehanna pushes its way, we encountered a heavy rain storm, and the effect of the sombre, water-laden clouds breaking on the lofty tops of this magnificent range of mountains, was grand in the extreme. From time to time, as the train diverged from the immediate vicinage of the mountains, we emerged from the heavy but grateful storm, into almost brilliant sunshine, causing a most singular alternation of "rain and shine."

The scenery throughout this section of country is very picturesque, as doubtless many of your readers are aware. For many a mile the railroad winds along at the base of the Cumberland and Allegany ranges, and by its side ever and anon, the lovely Juniata meanders on its devious way. The recent and prolonged drouth has reduced this stream and the Susquehanna almost to a dry ravine. In many places the rocky bed can be seen for miles, exposed and glistening in the sun.

Owing to the breakage of communication on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the travel over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is very great. All travelers for the West have now to go by this route, entailing a heavy expenditure of both time and money. The freight travel seems to be also large, for on every siding immense trains of freight and coal cars were awaiting us to give them the right of way.

On arriving at this City this morning at 3 o'clock, I found a tremendous rain-storm pouring down, and was fain at that early hour to seek a shelter and the much needed sleep, of which I had not had a superfluity since leaving New-York.

After breakfast I sallied out into the begrimmed and smoky streets of Pittsburgh to learn the latest news. Judge of my astonishment on finding my information regarding BRECKINRIDGE to be totally incorrect. So far from his having burnt Cumberland, trains are running there regularly. Gen. COUCH also informed me that his scouts at Somerset had reported that no rebels could be found north of Romney. The General seemed to take things very coolly, and was evidently in no ways alarmed at the situation of affairs.

By the telegraph I see that KELLY has had a fight with JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND, and had whipped them after four hours fighting, and that they were retreating in the direction of Oldtown. But nobody seems to know anything about BRECKINRIDGE. A passenger on the train with me to this place, en route for the West, informed me that a large force was in the Valley, and that the incendiary gang under MCCAUSLAND and JOHNSON was *not the main body*.

Your readers can have no adequate idea of the difficulty of procuring reliable information in this part of the country. I have at this moment on my table notes of rumors that were flying about the streets as I loitered about, but on a careful survey of the whole budget I am satisfied that they contain nothing of any importance or reliability, so omit to crowd your columns with them.

Being determined to reach the scene of operations now in progress in the vicinity of Frederick City, Md., and so get into the region where hostilities are in progress, I shall take the train directly for that place. Here I have no opportunity of learning precisely the situation, and I cannot compliment the courtesy with which the newspaper men of Pittsburgh treat a brother scribbler. The gentlemanly officials of the Union Telegraph Company afforded, it is pleasant to say, an agreeable contrast, and did much toward restoring the disturbed amiability of your correspondent. G. F. W.

Gen. Couch on the Anticipated Rebel Raids.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The following circular has just been issued by Gen. COUCH:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 4, 1864.

To the People of the Southern Tier of Counties of Pennsylvania:

Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the Summer and coming Fall.

I therefore call on you to put your rifles and shotguns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition.

Your cornfields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, &c., furnish favorable places for cover, and at the same time enable you to kill the marauders.

Recollect if they come, it is to plunder, destroy and burn your property.

(Signed,) D. N. COUCH, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 4.

There is no truth in the report that a force entered Hagerstown last night. A telegram received at headquarters from there, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, makes no mention of the presence of the enemy on this side of the Potomac.

It is positively known, however, that a considerable force of rebels occupy the town of Springfield, who are evidently waiting to form a junction with another body said to be marching northward.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

A gentleman just returned from Cumberland Valley represents that the people in that portion of Pennsylvania are still fearful of an extension of the rebel raid. The merchants and bankers in various towns have sent their goods and treasure to distant places for safety, even as far as Carlisle. Scarcely can any necessary supplies be obtained, as nearly all the stores have been closed. Some of the families in Carlisle were to-day packing their most valuable effects for transportation.

Several military companies have just been organized at Carlisle. The feeling of the people seems to be such that a general plan is only necessary to rally large numbers of the people for defensive purposes. Alarming rumors from time to time prevail, as to the intentions of the rebels, but there is nothing to establish their truth.

The telegraph line was working to-day from Carlisle to Hagerstown, but there was no particular information from the latter point.

Many farmers, with their teams, who, during last Saturday and Sunday, fled in a panic, are now cautiously returning to their homes.

The continued alarms of rebel movements have brought all business to a stand still, and a general organization for defence seem actually necessary to restore confidence to the public mind.

The Sacking of Chambersburgh.

GEN. COUCH VINDICATED BY COL. M'CLURE.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* publishes the following card:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 1, 1864.

You have been sadly misinformed as to the facts relative to Gen. COUCH's efforts to protect Chambersburgh, and also as to the feeling in this place. I doubt not that many who left in good time complained that Gen. COUCH and the citizens did not defend Chambersburgh against 3,000 rebels; but those who stood by Gen. COUCH, ready to join in the defence, if practicable, as did the writer hereof, do not and will not censure Gen. COUCH.

There were not, at the time the rebels advanced upon Chambersburgh, one hundred troops, all told, within reach of this place, subject to the order of Gen. COUCH. Several hundred of Gen. AVERILL's command were about the town during Thursday evening, but they were guards detailed by Gen. AVERILL for his trains, and such considered, and they were ordered toward Shippensburgh at 1 o'clock A. M., on Friday morning. They could not be detached from the trains, and the moving of the trains was a necessity. When they left, there were forty men remaining for Gen. COUCH to defend the town with against the combined commands of the rebel Gens. M'CAUSLAND and BRADLEY JOHNSON; and these men were all detached on picket and scouting duty. The citizens who "were anxious to defend the town," as you state, certainly forgot to mention that until they got to Harrisburgh. Had Gen. COUCH felt able to resist, a number of citizens would doubtless have aided him; but he well knew that he could not resist an augmented force of three thousand veteran rebels.

The troops engaged under the late call for one hundred days' men were ordered to Washington as fast as engaged, and even his Provost Guard regiment, engaged for duty in his department, was also ordered to Gen. GRANT, and he had not a regiment of troops at any point in the State. I mean to express no opinion as to the propriety of moving all the troops to Washington when the State was threatened, but mention the fact as a matter of justice to an earnest, faithful and competent officer, who is now fiercely censured for not performing impossibilities.

Gen. AVERILL possibly might have saved Chambersburgh, and I know that Gen. COUCH exhausted himself to get AVERILL to fall back from Greencastle to this point. I do not say that Gen. AVERILL is to blame, for he was under orders from Gen. HUNTER, and not subject to Gen. COUCH. He had a large force of the enemy in his front, and until it is clearly proven to the contrary, I must believe that he did his whole duty.

Gen. COUCH had not "shipped all his private effects from town on Monday," as you state. He had moved nothing, and left his private effects here to share the fate of the town. He remained at his post until his only squad of troops were driven into the town, and then Major MANEELEY, of his staff, took one piece of artillery to the hill west of Chambersburgh, hoping to delay the enemy in the darkness until the railroad trains and stores could all be got away.

When Gen. COUCH left there two rebel batteries planted commanding the town—one on the Fair Ground Hill and another west of that, and a rebel force of certainly not less than 2,500—reported since by AVERILL at 3,000—was around us. They did not all enter; but while MCCAUSLAND sacked and burned the town, the remainder of the command were near, in support of the batteries which were in position to protect the Sepoys who were rioting in the doomed village.

I am not one of the lightest sufferers by the rebel possession of the town, and had Gen. COUCH failed to do his duty, I certainly could have no motive for defending him; but having devoted my whole time and full efforts for several days to aid in protecting the town, I feel it to be due to Gen. COUCH to say that he left no efforts or means within his power untried to save us, and that he did not succeed must be explained otherwise than by censuring a faithful but troopless commander.

I have not seen Gen. COUCH for several days. I have written this at the suggestion of no one, and as I write whereof I know, I may be pardoned for correcting the flood of absurd rumors which have originated fifty miles from the rebel lines. No man who remained to defend the town, and knew of the actual condition of affairs, has given out or sanctioned them. Very respectfully, yours,

A. K. McCLURE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Horse Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The horse agitation is subsiding. Those furnishing clear proof of their loyalty are receiving their horses back, or unconditional vouchers for $135 a horse. Vouchers, conditional on proof of loyalty, are given to the doubtful, but none at all to some avowed Secessionists or known rebel sympathizers. But I hear that some wealthy men of disloyal proclivities and practices, having wealthy influential "Union" friends of good standing with the authorities, recover their horses, while some poor men of unconditional loyalty, not in the good graces of "good Union" mediators, get neither horses nor vouchers. If this is so, the blame and the responsibility ought to attach wherever they belong.

Gen. BURBRIDGE is striving to provide for the compensation of every loyal master for his enlisted and enlisting slaves, and to place in the service, to Kentucky's credit, all vagrant negroes, and those persuaded to cross the Ohio for enlistment in other States.

The heroic and chivalrous ROUSSEAU is in town, to attend the wedding of his eldest daughter to the gallant Col. LEWIS D. WATKINS, commanding that fighting brigade of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Some 1,000 prisoners from the front just passed, looking seedy, but not ragged—downcast, but full of latent fire. PONTIAC.

The Guerrilla War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The correspondent of the *Journal* at Clarksville says Col. ADAMS JOHNSON, with sixty rebels, crossed the Cumberland last Wednesday, sixteen miles below that place. His men were dressed in the Confederate uniform, and told the citizens that they were from Atlanta. They inquired for Col. SYPERT, and learning that he was at Henderson, went in that direction. This correspondent thinks JOHNSON came to take command of the rebels who are roaming in the western part of Kentucky. He says there is a concentration of rebel troops in the vicinity of Henderson; that SYPERT has 600 or 700 men, and that Col., now Brig.-Gen., WOODWARD, is at Paris, Tenn., sending small detachments into Kentucky.

On Saturday last, Lieut. GAMBLE, of the Eighty-third Illinois, with IRA BUTLER, of Company C, of the same regiment, and three laborers of the Quartermaster's Department, were captured by guerrillas, while moving cattle from Clarksville to Nashville. The Lieutenant escaped. While pretending to parole his companions the guerrillas shot them. Col. SMITH, commanding the post at Nashville, sent out a party, who found Lieut. GAMBLE almost stripped naked, and the corpses of BUTLER and two of the three laborers. Pinned on them was found the following: "These men were killed in retaliation for the execution of our friend at Nashville."

Two hundred guerrillas under HARPER, went into Auburn, on the Memphis Branch Railroad this morning, and robbed the stores and the citizens generally.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *George Leary* sailed yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, with two hundred colored women and children, under the care of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this Department. It is intended to distribute them among the different benevolent societies in the above cities.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived here last evening from the front, with three hundred wounded soldiers—victims of the late battle—and left immediately for Washington.

There is no news from the front, everything remaining in a quiet state.

Heavy Rain—Fast Day at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The weather continues cool and showery. A heavy rain, with thunder and lightening, prevailed during last night.

The National Fast Day has been appropriately observed to-day and business was generally suspended.

The State Paper.

RHINEBECK, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Judge HOGEBOOM has decided that the Albany *Atlas & Argus* is the State paper, in the suit pending between that paper and the Albany *Evening Journal*.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE REBEL RAMS.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Aug. 1.

The expedition which Gen. PALMER recently sent from here to the Chowan River, in command of Lieut. WARD, of his Staff, has returned with 103 bales of cotton and a large amount of tobacco, captured from the enemy, from which the Treasury Department will realize over $100,000. The expedition also recaptured the dispatch steamer *Arrow* from the rebels, some prisoners, and many articles of value, beside destroying a large amount of rebel commissary stores. Lieut. WARD and all concerned have received a vote of thanks for their skill and bravery displayed in this enterprise. This brilliant affair reflects additional credit upon Gen. PALMER, whose efforts since assuming command here have been crowned with great success.

It now appears that the rebel ram *Albermarle*, in the engagement off Plymouth, would have raised the white flag, if our gunboats had given her commander an opportunity to open her port-holes for that purpose, as he expected she would go down before reaching Plymouth.

The enemy have another ram, similar to the *Albermarle*, on the Roanoke, nearly finished. Our gunboats are off Plymouth waiting for her.

Through Gen. PALMER's engineering skill our fortifications and defences of every kind are daily gaining strength, which places them in readiness for any emergency.

DAVID HEATON, Chief Agent of the Treasury Department, has just cleared a schooner containing 570 barrels of turpentine, 100 barrels of tar, several thousand shingles and some cotton—the whole valued at $30,000—which constitute the first installment of products belonging to the Treasury Department coming from abandoned plantations.

The rebel ram at Kinston, on the Neuse River, above Newbern, has assumed new life after being overhauled, and now presents a threatening attitude. She was reported to be on her way to Newbern last night, but is not yet in sight. Gen. PALMER and our naval commander have been making preparations for her reception.

The two rebel rams at Wilmington are complete failures, and their machinery is being removed.

The enemy in this section are giving their entire attention to the ram subject, which appears to be the order of the day. Our naval authorities expect lively times soon.

The marriage of the daughter of Mr. DAVID HEATON, to Surgeon H. J. MENNINGER, of the Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, was celebrated last Wednesday, at Beaufort.

Dr. PAIGE, of the Sanitary Commission, and Surgeon HAND, Medical Director, are feasting the troops from their vegetable gardens.

The health of the department is good.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Military Movements—Gen. Smith Again on the War-path—The Late Fight at Tupelo—From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 2.

Important military movements are being made by Gen. WASHBURNE, which will soon be developed.

Gen. SMITH is again on the war-path.

Unquestionable information has been received at headquarters, showing that the rebels FORREST and LEE were terribly crippled at Tupelo. Two rebel Colonels were killed and eight other field officers were badly wounded. The official report shows that Gen. SMITH's loss was 100 killed and about 500 wounded. Had Gen. SMITH's supply of provisions and ammunition been greater, he would have totally routed the rebels and completely broken their organization.

Advices from Arkansas report that the rebel Gen. SHELBY is near Jacksonport, with 3,000 or 4,000 rebels.

MARMADUKE is at Saline.

All is quiet at Little Rock. Adjut.-Gen. THOMAS has arrived there.

A report has just come in that the rebel Gen. N. B. FORREST died on the 22d of July, at Columbus, Miss., of lockjaw.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Commercial*, from Duvall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis, reports all quiet along the river. Boats were running without cannon, but the country for several miles back from the river, in the vicinity of Mount Adams, was reported swarming with bushwhackers.

Preparations were being made at St. Charles to meet an anticipated attack from MARMADUKE, who was reported advancing on that place in force.

An officer from Duvall's Bluff reports FAGAN's entire rebel force gone to CAMDEN.

The publication of the Memphis *News* has been suspended by Gen. BUCKLAND, for an article against the militia organization, and insinuating the acceptance of bribes by officers in command and surgeons inspecting the militia.

"Irving's Earlier Works."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph copied in the TIMES from a letter in the Boston *Post*, makes a statement in regard to some unknown person's intention to "do a little freebooting" on some volumes of IRVING's earlier works. To call this proposed proceeding "privateering," as the writer does elsewhere, is, perhaps scarcely correct, if privateering means licensed and authorized warfare on an *enemy's* property. This "intention" does not appear to have any such warrant. No *enmity* or open warfare is pretended—no reprisals for damage done, or public or personal injury sustained—but simple, plain, open, or rather secret "freebooting;" for the "enterprising" and "adventurous freebooter" is apparently so doubtful of the character of his proposed "raid" on the private interests and property of two families, (no member of which I am quite sure has ever done him an injury, whoever he is,) that he hesitates to give his own name, but suggests the "ventilation" of his free and easy project through an anonymous correspondent of a journal in another city.

The legal, moral, commercial, or other aspects of the proposed invasion, or—whatever it may be properly designated, need not be discussed at present. It is just possible that though the "freebooter" may have power to inflict some damage on me and those dependent upon me, as well as on the large family circle of the author in question, he may find it will prove of less benefit to himself than he now supposes.

I would merely beg leave at present, to state that I am still the publisher of *all* of IRVING's works; that my contract for them, to pay the full copyright on *all* of them, has just been renewed for five years; that there are no "new publishers" to be attacked, for my interest in the books are the same as ever; that the present editions of the works contain a large amount of new matter which the "freebooter" might find it unpleasant to steal; and that the attempt to reprint the incomplete and unrevised edition of the two or three volumes which, *in these imperfect editions*, have ceased to be protected, is a gross injustice to the memory of the author, as well as an unjustifiable raid on the private interests and means of his family. This, at least, is my honest impression, albeit a selfish view of the case.

Even if there were no copyright, if the books were *foreign*, but had been reprinted for a long series of years in every variety of form which the public demanded—the investment of time and money in the mere manufacture, would seem to be entitled to some courtesy, to say the least. No publisher, however, who claims any position in the trade or the community worthy of true respect, would need any argument on this point.

I would merely add that even the excuse that the "raided" article may be sold *cheaper*, will not hold in this case. Editions of all these volumes, in the revised and *complete* form, are either ready or in active progress, to be sold at the minimum rates of non-copyright books. Yours respectfully,

G. P. PUTNAM.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN OHIO—ARREST OF THE MURDERER IN CANADA.—Last Wednesday evening, July 22, Mr. JAMES WARD, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Niles, Ohio, was shot down dead in the street by FRANK O. ROBBINS. The latter had been paying illicit visits to a married woman named STEVENSON, living in a house of Mr. WARD's, and she had been warned by the latter to leave the premises. To wreak revenge upon Mr. WARD, the guilty pair, both heavily armed, were on their way to his house, but meeting his son, they attacked and beat him severely, and Mr. W. coming to the rescue, ROBBINS drew a pistol and shot him through the head.

The murderers then took means of escape, but officers were soon on their track, stimulated by a reward of $3,000 for the capture of ROBBINS, and $1,000 for his paramour. The assistance of the Buffalo police was secured, and it was soon discovered that the murderers had taken refuge near Fort Erie, in Canada. Some difficulty was encountered in procuring the interference of the Canadian authorities, but by a plentiful distribution of greenbacks the way was smoothed, and ROBBINS and LYDIA STEVENSON were taken into custody, and yesterday brought across Suspension Bridge.—*Rochester Express, Aug. 2.*

A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

To Every Body.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Second-Hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROMLEY—VAN VLIET.—At Green Bay, Wis., on Thursday, June 30, by Rev. W. W. Hickox, VAN BUREN BROMLEY, of the former place, and JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the late H. H. Van Vliet, of this City.

DIED.

BROMBACHER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, JACOB BROMBACHER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 95 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DEMILT.—CORNELIUS CUDLIPP, youngest son of James D. and Mary C. Demilt, aged 5 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 132 East 48th-st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

DAYTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, CORNELIA BLOW, youngest child of A. C. Dayton, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place this day, from the residence of her parents, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORSINGTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, SARAH J. HORSINGTON, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 214 West 16th st., this (Friday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'CONNOR.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, JAMES LEO, son of John F. and Eleanor K. O'Connor, aged 3 months and 22 days.

NICKERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, JOSHUA F., youngest son of Joshua Jr. and Laura Nickerson, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PARKER.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas L. Parker, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (15th house east of 3d-av.,) at 12½ o'clock on Friday, the 5th inst.

PROUDFOOT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, ALEXANDER PROUDFOOT, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 4, ELINOR EAGLE, only child of Robert B. and Annie E. Smith, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. G. Terhune, at Passaic, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M., and return at 4:15 P. M.

SLUYTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, JAMES S. SLUYTER, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment, on Sunday afternoon.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, SUSAN, wife of Samuel Townsend, in the 49th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VAN ALLEN.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, WILLIE EVERITT, only son of William C. and Mary E. Van Allen, of New-York, aged 9 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. J. S. Patwin, in Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 465.—Aug. 4, 1864.
40, 37, 12, 61, 49, 59, 7, 47, 28, 25, 51, 20, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 466.—Aug. 4, 1864.
42, 48, 62, 25, 40, 35, 51, 2, 60, 57, 21, 10.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 83 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & SEAVER.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle: $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX LAW.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
A SECOND EDITION
OF
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW,
APPROVED JUNE 30, 1864,
WITH
COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES,
A
COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX,
AND
TABLES OF TAXATION,
COMPILED BY
HORACE E. DRESSER.
1 vol., 8vo, 124 pages. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing a "Debate in Crania," Physiognomy of Fighting Generals, etc., etc., will go to press on the 10th August.
Advertisements intended for that number should be sent to the publishers at once. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle,
late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community, suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not as his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eye lids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

Is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan,* this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington,* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Borussia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

IRON. IRON. IRON.

Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes.
600 common bars, all sizes.
200 best rods, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16.
200 best horse-shoe iron.
50 best angle iron, 1¼ to 3 inch.
25 large round shafting.
100 spike rods, all sizes.
400 No. 1 Scotch pig-iron.
200 Nos. 1 and 2 American iron.
200 forge American iron.
100 Kentledge iron.
300 wrought iron turnings.
For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
ALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES. Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held July 26, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this Board that pilots moving vessels from the North River to the East River, and vice versa, and from the wharves into the river, on the day previous to the departure of such vessels, have made claims on the owners for compensation for detention, under section 17 of the Pilot Law, at the rate of $3 per day, in addition to the compensation of $5, as allowed by section 21 for the service of moving vessels,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, such claims are not warranted by the law, the compensation of $5 for moving a vessel being in lieu of the $3 for detention, and that shipowners be notified by the publication of this resolution that such claims are not sanctioned by this Board.

By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PRINTERS' IMPOSING-STONE WANTED—Second-hand, about 30x50 inches, with stand; also, three or four double stands, brass lined galleys and chases for a paper about 28x40. Any one having a bargain may address B. V., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 178 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
G. SESSELBERG,
HENRY P. ALVES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KOCH & NATHAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. C. KOCH,
H. H. NATHAN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOOLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS. The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of *six* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICH B. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
New-York City Corporation Bonds, interest payable quarterly; Real Estate 6 per Cent. Bonds. $150,000 for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Tribune, near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and rom First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN acres, with house and barns, in excellent order: the situation is healthy and in a good neighborhood, one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and eighteen miles from Hoboken; the farm is fertile, and has good fruit, plenty of water and 25 acres of wood; price $12,000. Apply to JOHN H. STEPHENS, Closter Depot, Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID NEW BROWNstone, high-stoop house, four stories and basement. The purchaser can occupy it in a week. Location beautiful, opposite the Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.—Three lots of cranberry land, in good bearing condition, situated in New-Jersey; is paying 50 per cent., but must be sold immediately, on account of the owner having to leave the country. For particulars call on B. JOHNSON, No. 304 Henry-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166, Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET—ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building No. 117 Broadway; rent very moderate: possession given about 1st September. Apply to the CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, with water and waste, and three rooms in the attic, of the house No. 347 West 12th-st. Rent $21 per month. Inquire of Mrs. BAILEY, in the store No. 250 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1865—A four-story stone-front house in 42d-st., near 5th-av. Apply at No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH A FARM attached, suitable for stock purposes. Address, with full particulars, viz.: price, situation, number of acres, &c., FARM, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,320 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

Garrison's, N. Y., opposite West Point, half a mile back from the river at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats, which stop at West Point. The house is new and pleasantly located. A few rooms vacant at present. Terms reasonable. Carriages to let.

JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This popular house, 300 feet from the ocean, with unequaled bathing facilities, can accommodate a few more boarders with choice rooms. Terms moderate.

JAS. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided,* That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 16 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE MAN, PARTIAL board and a room in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, where there are no boarders: location near Fulton-avenue or Atlantic-st., not far from the City Hall, preferred; price must not be very high; references given and required. Address, stating particulars, A. Z., No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS—ASSIGNEE SALE.—A COMPLETE AND well-stocked glass factory for sale, with lease, in good working order, with a full set of tools, horse and wagon, by order of G. A. FISCHER, Assignee. Inquire at No. 59 Flushing-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn E. D.

TO PAINTERS.—FOR SALE A LARGE SHOP doing a fine business the year round in painting cars, fire apparatus, signs, &c. A rare chance for a good workman, with capital; to be sold low. Apply after 12 M., at HUSSEY'S, No. 50 William-st.

A SECRET THAT EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—Inclose 50 cents and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, to No. 476 Broadway, New-York. Simple and cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 169.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 756 BROADWAY.—CARD.—In consequence of the short notice given of the discontinuance of the low charges, and in order that all may avail themselves of them, it is announced that the time for the reception of pupils at the half prices has been extended. Students entering their names now will have four months to complete their lessons.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Mme DON BERNARD, née de Rochtermoy, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 38th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL WANTED.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman, an experienced teacher; would rent, or buy at moderate price, an established male boarding school. Address, full particulars, with circular, confidentially, NEWMAN, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of French, German, Music and the English branches. Address X, Post-office, New-Brunswick, N.J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A horizontal engine, 16 inch cylinder by four feet stroke, in good order, with boilers, pipes, &c. Also, engines of other sizes. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO LADIES USING MEDICINES.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach, and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated, are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Besides being pleasant to take, they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States. No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times,* Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere genuine but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided,* That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided,* That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further,* That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided,* That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*,"—"*Foreign Mails*," written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. }

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, —— of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of —— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. }

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with, the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land Passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

OCEAN QUEEN,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER THOMAS FOULKS, well adapted for towing; length, 75 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 6 inches. Built in Brooklyn in 1861; metaled with pure copper in 1864. Vessel has been run but a few months, and is sold to close an account. For particulars apply at office.

THOMAS STACK, Shipbuilder,
Foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and others, steamboats such as desired; also Pleasant Valley Grove, and St. Ronan's Well. Office, No. 352 West-st. H. B. CROSSATT.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 753 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND PASTRY maker; one that thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; must be willing and obliging, and bring good City reference. Apply between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 107 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A NEW WORK on Foreign Exchange. Apply at FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country to take care of two horses and work in a garden. Call at office No. 1, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE PUBLIC INSIST UPON IT.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock,
MAZULM; OR, THE NIGHT OWL.
LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.
MLLE. LOUISE, MLLE. ERNESTINE AND A FULL COMPANY.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his Stump Speech.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 in Lecture Room, without additional charge, OF HERR NALOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager............GEORGE WOOD

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
GALA NIGHT.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
ON WHICH OCCASION,

Each person securing seats will be presented with a carte de visite of the beneficiary.

Each lady will be presented with a boquet of flowers.

Programmes perfumed with Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,
will be presented the 2d and 5th acts of the
LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte..........Miss Helen Western

To conclude with, for the 18th time,
THE FRENCH SPY.

Miss Western........sustaining.....Three characters

Box sheet open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

EXEMPTION! EXEMPTION! EXEMPTION!

Procured for responsible parties, residents of the City and County of New-York, for one, two or three years, as may be desired.

Responsible parties leaving their names, &c., with us will be promptly supplied for reasonable amounts, to be paid on presentation of the proper certificates of exemption.

Apply at the ARMY AND NAVY RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS, No. 100 Broadway.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, Protestant, who has good references, a situation in City or country as cook and laundress; no objection to do housework; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their work thoroughly. Call at No. 103 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to a French or Spanish family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a respectable family; good references given. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED MAN, 45 years of age, recently from the old country, capable of teaching book-keeping, surveying, &c., keeping accounts, wants a situation where he can be useful; would accept any honest employment at low wages. Can give good references. Address Box No. 4,700 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARDENER, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box 204 *Times* Office.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the highly popular and greatly attractive original representation of Irish characters, by
MR. DAN BRYANT.

FRIDAY,
fourth time at this Theatre, Boucicault's great drama, in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen	Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom	Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan, (his original character)	Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan	Mr. W. H. Norton
Bertie O'More	Mr. Brown
Hyland Creagh	Mr. Williamson
Corporal	Mr. Pope
Mrs. Cregan	Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn," (who will sing "Cruiskeen Lawn," "A Pretty Girl Milking a Cow,")	Miss Ione Burke
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Shelah"	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Shelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton
Catherine Creagh	Miss Smith
Ducie Blennerhasset	Mrs. Maurice

SATURDAY,
fifth night of the
COLLEEN BAWN,
with
MR. DAN BRYANT
as
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY,
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the grand Spectacular Drama of the
SEA OF ICE,
in which the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
has achieved a
POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
the theatre each evening being attended by
FULL AND DISCRIMINATING AUDIENCES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1864,
will be presented a grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.
LOUISE DE LASCOURS, afterward OGARITA,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. F. Hagan, Chas. Peters, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

ON MONDAY NEXT
will be introduced the great and celebrated drama by C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE.
in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will sustain her original characters of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
supported by every member of the company.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at

MICHENER'S STORE.
No. 142 North Front-street,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., 232 bales of COTTON, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

J. E. HALSEY & CO. WILL SELL THIS day, FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st., (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,)

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY,

consisting in part of one 8-horse horizontal engine, made by Todd & Rafferty; one tubular boiler, 10-horse; one irregular lathe, planers, punching machine, jig and buzz saws, morticing machines, shafting, pullies, hangers, work-benches, vices, &c.; also, paints, oils and varnishes. Also,

ONE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE,

large size. Also, lease of building, white and basswood lumber, iron, steel, &c., &c. Also, thirteen machines for making silk or worsted cord, and one button machine, with shafting, pullies, &c. This machinery is of ROGERS & CO.'S MANUFACTURE, nearly new, and in good order.

Catalogues on the premises early morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the large and popular establishment, known as the "Club Restaurant," on the northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st., consisting of tables, chairs, bar, bar fixtures, cooking utensils, gas fixtures, water pipes, &c., &c.; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a favorable lease of premises. The whole sold only on account of the failing health of the proprietor.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO., SATURDAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock, at the UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Among which will be found a pair of fine brown CARRIAGE-HORSES, warranted sound, and about 16 hands high; also a fine brougham horse.

Catalogues ready at 10 o'clock morning of sale.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

T. R. MINTURN WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS—3,000 packages Malaga raisins, slightly stained.
FIGS—2,000 drums Smyrna figs.
MATS—80 bales heavy Alicante mats, sound.
MACARONI—50 cases macaroni.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—ON the night of the 27th of July, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, (Jules Jurgensen's No. 7,062,) with link chain attached. Any person leaving them at the store of Tiffany & Co., Broadway, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. Should they be in the hands of a pawnbroker, a liberal premium will be paid over his advances.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON TUESDAY night, a small gold Geneva HUNTING WATCH, with gold curb guard-chain attached. The above reward will be paid on return of said watch and chain, to Room 7, No. 1 Park-place, and no questions asked.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from the First Page.

ing against any resolution to the prejudice of the mail contract.

A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.

The Liverpool *Post* of July 18 says:

"It will surprise many of our readers to learn that Lady FLORENCE CECILIA PAGET, only daughter of the Marquis of ANGLESEY by his second marriage with HENRIETTA, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, was married on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, to the Marquis of HASTINGS. The marriage was a hurried and unexpected one—more particularly, it would appear, to the connections of her ladyship, none of whom were witnesses to the ceremony. The marriage took place by license, Rev. JOHN KNIPE, M. A., curate of Wellesborne, Warwickshire, officiating. The bride was given away, in the absence of her noble father, by Capt. FREDERICK GRANVILLE, a mutual friend."

The London *Morning Post* says:

"In the account of the marriage of the Marquis of HASTINGS, in our impression of yesterday, we stated that the marriage was sudden and unexpected by the bride's connections, none of whom were present. We have authority for saying that it was also unexpected by Lady EDITH ABNEY HASTINGS, who, although present, only heard of the intended ceremony for the first time a few minutes before it took place."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from Cape Town to July 20 show that the difficulties with the Kaffirs and the apprehensions of a war were increasing, but there had been no actual hostilities. The Cape authorities were making every preparation for war. The English Ministers continued to represent in Parliament that tranquility would probably be preserved.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

From the London Times, July 19.

A small body of well-intentioned politicians still adhere, as we think most mistakenly, to the plan of mediation. There is a "Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities in America," and a deputation from it, consisting of Lord CLANRICARDE, the Bishop of Chichester, Mr. SPENCE, and others who look upon the war as a calamity preventible by European interference, waited upon Lord PALMERSTON on Friday, for the purpose of urging Her Majesty's Government to take steps for the restoration of peace between the belligerents. We need hardly say that with the ultimate objects of the society we entirely sympathize. We must also accept most of the facts on which they base their arguments. The evils of this war have happily not fallen on ourselves with the weight that was expected, but still the nation suffers, and would gain not a little by the ending of the strife. In America, however, the actual misery and the future ruin transcend everything that was looked for in the early days of the war. The incalculable loss of men, the piling up of a huge mountain of debt, which within four years has imposed on the American people a burden as great as that accumulated by England in a hundred and twenty, the demoralization which the war has worked on the American character, by increasing its recklessness and bringing into play hidden elements of vindictiveness and cruelty, are matters which may well depress humane men when they look to the future. But in a new offer of mediation we can see no remedy for these evils. Mr. SPENCE says that "there is a peace party, and it is growing, but it has no railying point. The action now urged would give them a pivot on which to form; not, indeed, the action of England alone, which was to be deprecated altogether, but that to be taken conjointly by several leading Powers. With such assistance the Peace party would rapidly gather strength and numbers, and thus we might reach the issue all desired." *This is rather sanguine anticipation than sound reasoning.* The question has not, indeed, altered in principle since interference was rejected by the British Cabinet on the former occasion. How is it likely that the mere preaching of England and France could convince the Americans more than the lessons events are now reading them? Can the remarks of European Cabinets on the "futility" of their enterprise convey to them any information which they do not receive from the position of their armies and the state of their currency? What statesman can moralize better than the dispatches from the seat of war and from Wall street? Such intelligence as we have just received, for instance, must make a deeper impression than anything that two suspected—we may almost say hated—European Powers can advance. Gen. GRANT, after losing probably half his original army, is reduced to inaction; a new Confederate invasion or raid threatens the Northern States; in Georgia the contest promises nothing permanently favorable, *in the Southwest the Confederates are slowly recovering their overrun territory, and the diminished armies of the North are scarcely strong enough to hold the central points which they seized in former campaigns.* The comment on all this is one which cannot be suspected of partiality. It is not ours, it is not that of Democrats or Southerners; it is that of the whole mercantile community. Gold, by the latest advices, had again risen to 271, in spite of the repeal of the Gold Bill and the accession to power of a new administrator said to have the confidence of the country. This portentous circumstance explains sufficiently the real state of affairs. When paper money is thus immensely and rapidly depreciated, it can hardly be said to have any trustworthy value at all. The American currency is now reaching the point where panic must set in, because no man can calculate, even for twenty-four hours, the value of the paper which he holds. Let the "Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities" look at the recent news, and they will see reason to be content with Lord PALMERSTON's answer. *The best service the Government of this country can render to the cause of peace is to let events run their course, and not to interfere in American politics by word or deed.*

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE.

From the London Times, July 20.

If THEMISTOCLES was a proficient in the art of making a small city into a large one, Mr. CHASE is, at least, equally entitled to claim the credit of making a great State into a little one. Yet let us not be unjust, even to this mighty master in the art of ruin. Candor must admit that the problem set before him admitted of but one solution—a solution more or less complete, according to the genius of the philosopher to whom it was submitted. That problem may fairly be said to be—Given a nation determined on war, thirsting for revenge, insatiable of empire, steadily resolved to conquer but equally resolved to conquer without any immediate personal or pecuniary sacrifice, to extract from it men, materials, and money. As regards men, the resources of voluntary enlistment were very soon exhausted, conscription did not yield what was required, and the only resource left was to bribe into the ranks those who could neither be forced nor persuaded. Thus enlistment very early became a question of pay and bounty, and the supply of men speedily resolved itself into the deeper and more difficult problem of the supply of money. * * *

The maxim which lies at the bottom of the system is to banish from your mind all idea of paying the principal, and, in order to make the required sum which is never to be paid as large as possible, to be particularly careful with regard to the payment of the interest. Interest, according to the school of which Mr. CHASE may be considered the founder, is not a sum paid for the forbearance of money—it is rather a bait by means of which fresh money may be obtained. As long, therefore, as more money can be got, the interest must be paid with the utmost punctuality; the sum borrowed may have sunk by the depreciation of the currency to two-fifths of its metallic value, but the interest must be paid in gold, although by that means the charge is much more than doubled. Having thus done everything in his power to drive gold out of the country, Mr. CHASE's system required him to do everything in his power to keep it back, and hence a number of operations which consisted in selling at a loss when gold showed an inconvenient tendency to rise, and expelling it from the country by prohibiting those who dealt in it from selling it like any other commodity in open market, with the intention, when no more money was to be borrowed, of repudiating first the interest, and, after a decent interval of suspense, the principal. If any one doubts the truth of this picture, let him ask himself by what means he supposes that the present currency of America is to be restored to the standard before the war, or how he can suppose that any one in his senses who ever meant to pay would be borrowing money at a rate of interest more than double of that which it nominally bears.

Let us, however, be just to Mr. CHASE. He had not many weapons in his armory; he had promises which he could break; he had a currency which he could debase, and he had some gold, which, if not wasted in the expenditure of Government, might do good service in alluring fresh subscribers to his ever open loans. He has used them all to the utmost. Actual money he would also have used if he could have got it. But it would be unjust to deny that he has done all that could be done with two great substituted powers, boundless abuse of credit and the investing worthless paper with the privilege of legal tender. He has not saved his country, but he has given her, in exchange for inevitable ruin, a very fair opportunity of dragging down the rebellious South into the same destruction with herself. The wisest thing he has done is to watch the gradual inflation of the bubble, and to leave the agreeable task of assisting at its bursting to Mr. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, a gentleman said to be a firm believer in Mr. CHASE's system. Such faith, at such a moment, merits that crown of martyrdom which it is assuredly destined to. Nothing in Mr. CHASE's administration has been so wise as his leaving it, and it will be very difficult for Mr. FESSENDEN to do anything more foolish while he is in office than he has already done by accepting it.

MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Friday, July 15, 1864.

The *Opinion Nationale* contains some news from Mexico which differs widely from that given by the *Moniteur*, but is, I have reason to think, much more true. The official journal has, in fact, quite overdone the thing, in its desire to make out that the whole country is receiving the Austrian Prince with open arms. Even in the *Moniteur's* own showing, the numberless "victories" which it reports by every mail must necessarily tend to exhaust a small army of occupation spread over an immense territory and running after guerrillas who know the country and seek to avoid a combat. But it is by no means true that JUAREZ is at his last gasp, as we have been so often told that he is. A journal, called the *Illustration*, published in the City of Mexico, under the auspices of the French General, contained in one of the last numbers of May the following story:

"JUAREZ left San Luis two days ago, deserting his troops, and proceeded, along with his family, and a few servants, to Monterey, where Gov. VIDAURRI, who has rallied to the intervention, permitted the ex-President to pass on condition that he was to be without troops."

Now, the above is one of the most impudent fables ever invented. The fact is that JUAREZ, so far from being beholden to VIDAURRI for a safe conduct, has driven the latter out of Monterey and installed himself in his room and place. VIDAURRI, declared a traitor by his own State and abandoned by all his followers, has fled to Rio Bravo, hoping to get over to the United States. His secretary, being taken prisoner by JUAREZ's soldiers, was shot.

JUAREZ is by no means disposed either to fly or resign. His name is still a rallying cry for the Liberal party in Mexico. He has for the present established the seat of his Constitutional Government at Monterey, (Nuevo Leone,) 137 leagues distant from San Luis, which is occupied by the Mexican General, MEJIA, and the French. On the 17th May, DOBLADO, JUAREZ' principal Lieutenant, was at the head of 5,000 or 6,000 men. Attempting to surprise Gen. MEJIA, he was defeated, and lost 1,000 men taken prisoners and eighteen guns. He had but few killed, the French Chasseurs treating the flying with great humanity. But DOBLADO is still in arms, and has yet a considerable following. No doubt JUAREZ's army is quite incapable of resisting the French in the open field, but that is not the question. Perpetual marches and countermarches after a skirmishing enemy must wear out the small French army unless reinforcements from France shall be continually sent out. It is known that JUAREZ has at least an army of 25,000 men, besides innumerable guerrilla bands of from 300 to 500 men each. The other day ROMERO, one of the most famous of these guerrillas, carried off eighteen French wagons laden with clothing. At least a dozen Mexican States yet refuse to acknowledge the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. These are: Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leone, Tamaulipas (excepting Tampico,) Colimas, a part of Jalisco and of Mechoacan (excepting the capitals), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan (in part.) The French system of warnings to newspapers is highly flourishing in Mexico. A short time since the authorities, wishing to lay a ground for the suppression of a journal called the *Razon Catolica*, gave it three warnings in one day, and then decided that it should cease to appear.

ITALY.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The *Popolo d'Italia* of the 2d inst. has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the island has always received from the Central Government at Turin, and calling attention to the policy of Count CAVOUR, which at one time was favorable to the sale of Sardinia, provided advantageous terms could be obtained. After the death of CAVOUR, the *Popolo* says:

"There was a silence as to Sardinia, but BONAPARTE III. silently conspires, and does not give up a fixed idea. When Baron RICASOLI pronounced the noble words that 'Italy has territories to recover, not provinces to sell,' he had decreed his own fall. He fell mysteriously, after RATTAZZI had returned from a meeting at the Tuileries. Hence silence again. Now the sellers of Savoy and Nice are in power. What scruple can Signori MINGHETTI and Viscount VENOSTA have to barter Sardinia? Is Sardinia not a terror to the *Camorristi*, and to rogues, real or believed to be such, who are sent there? Are not these our rulers the propounders of an alliance with BONAPARTE at any cost? Who would only go to Rome with his consent? The little granite rock of Caprera, the modest retreat dear to GARIBALDI, is it not a part of Sardinia? And that something is being plotted, we see clearly by the newspapers. In '59 a paper at Turin and Bianchi Giovanni were the first to announce, as an excellent affair, the cession of Sardinia. Now it is a paper of Cherbourg which again brings the question into the field."

The same paper calls the earnest attention of Italians to the following communication, which appeared in the *Unita Italiana* of the 26th ult.:

"Rumors of war and of the cession of Sardinia are regaining credit. The first are a natural consequence of the negative result of the London Conference; the second always reappear whenever the question of Rome revives, with which it appears to have an indissoluble connection. The daily official papers pretend to deny this last, but their denial can have no effect in changing the inevitable condition of things, by which it is known that the monarchy, not choosing to obtain Rome by the revolutionary initiative, by which it fears it may be morally overwhelmed, and yet not being able to renounce it without renouncing a great part of the acquisitions made since 1860, has nothing else in its power than to give full execution to the contract at Plombieres, in which Rome is the exchange for Sardinia, as Lombardy then was for Nice and Savoy. The Government having hitherto fought in vain to get out of these terrible straits, after having seen all its proposals rejected, prepares to fulfill the contract, and is taking its precautions to cause the bitter pill to be swallowed by the Italians in a moment of discomfort and of surprise. I do not speak without reason. A friend who has recently returned from Sardinia told me to-day, with evident alarm, how they are gradually removing from the island, on one pretext or another, all the Sardinian soldiers and the Sardinian *impregati* (men in civil employment under Government.) I believe that the press, which has once already caused this wicked treachery to fail and be postponed, cannot too soon raise its voice against this renewal. I, therefore, candidly relate to you the things I have heard. Italians, be on your guard. Sardinia is not happy about its present state; it has a consciousness of its sorrows, of its rights and of its duties. But Sardinia has a population of 500,000 inhabitants, on a surface superior by a seventh to populous and rich Lombardy, and France can send thither as many soldiers as there are inhabitants in the island. If they were let alone they might make conditions with death, like their ancient fathers, but overcome by numbers they must fall. Italians of the other provinces, will you abandon them? Is it not enough that Nice and Corsica are lost, to regain which some day our grandsons will have to take up arms—but must Sardinia also?"

The *Paesi* hears from a war correspondent in Naples that "a great number of emissaries of MURAT are going about in Naples insinuating themselves into families and seeking by every art to captivate the good will and confidence of their hosts. They are continually reminding them of the good old time when MURAT was for a short period King of the Two Sicilies, and give a flattering description of all the beatitudes which would be showered on these populations if the Murats were once restored to the throne of their father."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

In the first Chamber of the Cour Impériale, the case of the Duke D'AUMALE, a prince in exile, and M. MICHAEL LEVY, a Paris publisher, *versus* the Prefect of Police, came on on Friday, under the presidence of M. DE VIENNE. Some persons once thought that the treatise of TACITUS on the manners of the Germans was a covert satire on the degeneracy of the Romans of his days. The storm of indignation heard in official regions when there is announced a production bearing any royal or princely name connected with the past glory of France, leads the public to suppose that the Government considers it as a satire or a libel on itself. The cause of the present action you perhaps have not quite forgotten. The Duke D'AUMALE had spent several years in arranging materials for the history of the House of Condé during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. LOUIS II., first Prince of the Blood, known in history as the "Great Condé," spent the sunset of his glorious life in the calm retreat of Chantilly, employed in the study of letters, and with the companionship of RACINE, BOILEAU and MOLIERE. He died in 1686, and the funeral oration of BOSSUET, a masterpiece of sacred eloquence, is known to everybody. The Duke D'AUMALE, who inherited from the Duke DE BOURBON the vast property of a family so nearly related to his own, came into the possession of papers relating to the Condés which were accessible to no one else, and he occupied the forced leisure which the political events of his country have given him in composing a history of that grand house with which the glory of France is so intimately connected. To avoid all allusion to events of a more modern date, the Duke D'AUMALE began his history with LOUIS I., who figured as the head of the Calvinist party, and who was born in 1530, and he closed it with the great Condé, who, as I have mentioned, died at Chantilly in 1686. There could be no mention, therefore, of the foul murder in the ditch of Vincennes of the unfortunate Duke D'ENGHIEN, nor of his kidnapping at Etterheim, in the Duchy of Baden, a neutral territory and during a time of peace, by the order of the First Consul BONAPARTE. The work was, of course, written in French, which the Duke D'AUMALE is said to write with perfection, and was to be published in Paris. It was to consist of four volumes, one of which had already gone through the press. There was no concealment about the matter from the outset. The publisher and printer had scrupulously fulfilled all the formalities required by the laws on the press. Two copies had been deposited, as is the custom, in the Department of the Interior, and the proof-sheets and revises had passed backwards and forwards from Paris to London, and from London to Paris, through the Post-office, without any objection or impediment, and without any symptom that the printing and publication would be interfered with. All of a sudden, however, and without note or warning, the Prefect of Police sent his emissaries to the printing office, who seized and carried off the whole impression of 4,000 volumes. This occurred in January, 1863, during the ministry of M. DE PERSIGNY, and from that day to this the 4,000 volumes have been kept in a cellar of the Prefecture of Police, under lock and key, to which no one has access but the Prefect himself. In May following, the Duke D'AUMALE and his publisher took legal proceedings against the Prefect for the restitution of the property which he had illegally become master of. The affair came on before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and the Civil Tribunal of the Seine decided that the Prefect of Police had acted in conformity with an order given to him by the Minister of the Interior, that in virtue of the 75th article of the Constitution of the year 8, agents of Goverment cannot be proceeded against for acts relative to their functions without the authorization of the Council of State; and that as the plaintiffs had not demanded such authorization, their demand for the restitution of their property must be rejected, and the plaintiffs had to pay the costs of the action. Judgment was delivered on Saturday morning, and it is, as everybody expected, the confirmation of the judgment of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine—namely, that the proceedings taken by the Duke D'AUMALE and M. MICHAEL LEVY for the recovery of the property seized by the Prefect of Police cannot be sustained without the authorization of the Council of State, in conformity with the 75th article of the Constitution of the year 8.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Some further correspondence relating to the Danish question has been published. The dispatch of M. MONRAD to M. DE BILLE, dated Copenhagen, June 28, has already been made public. The reply of the British Government to Bishop MONRAD's remarks is contained in the subjoined dispatch, which will be read with much interest:

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR A. PAGET.

SIR: The Danish Envoy has placed in my hands a dispatch which he has received from Bishop MONRAD, of which I send you a copy.

Her Majesty's Government sympathize with the King and people of Denmark in the severe trial which they have been obliged to undergo. Her Majesty's Government recognize the justice of many of the reproaches addressed by the Danish Government to the Powers which, having been parties to the Treaty of London, have departed from its provisions, and, under the guise of a Federal execution in Holstein and of a temporary occupation in Schleswig, have in effect subverted the authority of the King of Denmark in these two Duchies.

But it is of urgent importance to Denmark that the Danish Government should look their present situation in the face. When during the conference the Danish Plenipotentiaries declared to the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty that the lines of frontier proposed by the German Powers could not be accepted by Denmark, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries felt obliged to ask them how the Danish Government could expect better terms by war.

Accordingly, the possession of Düppel and of Alsen—which the Prussian Plenipotentiary, supported by the Austrian, proposed to recommend their Governments to leave to Denmark, if Denmark would at once accept a frontier line to the north of Flensburg—is now out of the question. A few days of war have dispelled all hope of the renewal of Count BERNSTORFF's proposal.

The latter part of Bishop MONRAD's dispatch expresses the hope that the Powers which have shown so great an interest in favor of Denmark during the negotiations will not abandon her during the war.

It is true that the neutral Powers, moved by an earnest desire to preserve the independence of Denmark, and by admiration of the gallant struggle made by a brave nation in so unequal a contest, have endeavored most zealously to obtain for the Danish Government such terms of peace as the manifest superiority of Austria and Prussia in arms, and the views entertained by Germany, would allow. But I beg to remind the Government of Denmark that while Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the other neutral Powers, were willing to urge upon the Danish Government the acceptance of terms which that Government deemed incompatible with the safety and honor of Denmark, Her Majesty's Government have never engaged themselves, nor can they now engage themselves, to support the Danish cause by force of arms, or to impose upon Germany the conditions suggested in conference.

You will read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and give him a copy of it. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

La France publishes a letter from "a source worthy of confidence," at Vienna, respecting the interview of the three Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and the nature of the relations established between them. The writer, whose letter is dated the 14th inst., says:

"The persistency of the Northern Courts in denying the authenticity of the documents published by the *Morning Post* has not changed the real embarrassment which they have caused to them; and whatever may be the vivacity of their denials, it is manifest that they can only seriously be accepted as to the form and not as to the substance of the documents published. Instructed by this unfortunate misadventure, the three Cabinets have resolved to continue their communications directly, and without the intermediary of the chancelleries. These communications, the initiative of which arises entirely with Russia, refer, it is said, to two points—reciprocal engagements for efficient joint action in the repression of an eventual rising in some parts of Poland; extension of this common action to all the questions in which the Conservative principle will be compromised within the radius of the political influence of the three courts. In order to obtain the adhesion of Prussia to this plan of mutual assurances, the Emperor ALEXANDER has sacrificed his rights as to the Duchies to the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, thus interesting his ambition in the success of his own projects. In fact, the Grand Duke PETER once in possession of the Duchies, Oldenburg might be ceded to Hanover, which would act the part of Prussia in the possessions of the Duchy of Brunswick destined to be returned to King GEORGE V. The accession of Prussia would thus appear to be easily assured; but it was not the same with that of Austria. This power, in fact, had compromising guarantees to demand for the evental conservation of her dominion in Venetia and Hungary. To this matter she wished to join other pretensions relative to the events that might arise in Italy on the death of the Pope, and finally she has demanded the adhesion of Prussia to the plan of federal reform proposed last year by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. Negotiations continue, it is said, on this basis, and it can only be confirmed that the reconciliation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Vienna and Berlin is now nearly an accomplished fact. But the agreement of the Great Powers amongst each other is rarely come to except at the expense of the small ones; and the secondary States of Germany, knowing by experience the justice of this observation, followed with an uneasy and saddened eye the progress of this menacing intimacy. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden, have been seen at Frankfort, and they have agreed to endeavor to allay the storm by urging the Diet to instantly recognise the Prince of Augustenburg, and to take part in the struggle against Denmark. But this feeble desire of resistance would not be maintained against the understanding and the attitude of two great Courts. Thus one is more inclined to seek the salvation of the Confederation in the abortion of the negotiations going on at Vienna at this moment."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 23—Evening.

COTTON—Sales 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at 8s. 8d.@9s. 1d. for Winter. CORN inactive and easier; sales of Mixed at 30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon buoyant. Butter steady. Lard 44s. Tallow firmer and partially advanced 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes firmer; sales at 30s.@34s, for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar declined 6d.@1s. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Oil firm at 41s. Cod Oil no sales. Resin active. Spirits of Turpentine firmer; sales at 71s.@71s. 6d. Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report Crude Petroleum quiet but steady. Linseed Cakes continue to advance.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull for both bar and rail. COFFEE steady. TEA a downward tendency. TALLOW firmer; sales at 41s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 71s.@71s. 6d. PETROLEUM active at 2s. 3d. for Crude. SPERM OIL nominal. LINSEED advanced 1s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American securities are still declining; five-twenties 43½@45.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds dull and drooping, mainly owing to unfavorable bank returns, which likewise caused a more active demand for money, under the impression that the loss of bullion must make an advance in the Bank minimum necessary.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Sunday, July 24.

The Paris Bourse closed flat on the 23d at 66f.10c. for the Rentes.

VERY LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 23.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but firm.
PROVISIONS buoyant.
SUGAR dull.
PETROLEUM inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, July 23.

Consols for money closed at 91@91⅛.
Erie Shares, 42½@43½.
Illinois Central Shares nominal.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—AN IMPORTANT SALE.—For some time past negotiations have been pending for the purchase, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of Baltimore's mortgage interest in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company. JOHN W. GARRETT, on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Senator VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, on the part of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, and Mayor CHAPMAN, with the Finance Committee, on the part of the City of Baltimore, have been the negotiating parties. The matter has been closed, the following being the terms agreed upon: $200,000 in cash $500,000 in 60 days, and $500,000 in 80 days; making a total of $1,200,000 to be paid the city for its mortgage interest in the road. This is somewhat less than the original cost of the city's interest, but the corporation being a one-third owner of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, secures by the sale a benefit in common with all the other stockholders. The Northwestern Virginia Railroad may now be regarded as the prolongation of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the officers of the latter company are already at work putting that road in the very best condition for travel and traffic, both as regards the track and tunnels; and it is also announced by the railroad officers that the bridge across the Ohio River will be pushed to completion at an early day. By this arrangement the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will be greatly benefited, as that road connects with the Northwestern Virginia on the Ohio River.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 3.*

—Hon. Ira Perley has been appointed Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, in place of Judge Bell, resigned.

SPORTING.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 4.

SECOND DAY'S RACES.

One and a half mile Dash.

Captain Moore	1
Kate Duncan	2
Mr. Morris' Eclipse filly	3
Verbena	4
Seven Oaks	5

Time: 3:15.

Saratoga Stakes, for two year olds, one mile Dash.

Mr. Hunter's Saratoga	1
Mr. Nathan's Lexington colt	2
Bonie & Hall's Baltimore	3

Time: 2:08¾.

Two Mile Dash.

Captain Moore	1
Reporter	2

Time: 4:22.

Track very heavy.

Saturday will be the last day of the races, on which occasion there will be five contets.

Base Ball.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY.

An interesting game was played yesterday, Aug. 4, on the Empire grounds, Hoboken, between the engravers and printers employed by the Continental Bank Note Company. The game was so closely contested that it was necessary to play ten innings to decide it. The following was the score:

ENGRAVERS.	Outs.	Runs.	PRINTERS.	Outs.	Runs.
Hopkins, 2d b.	2	7	Wm. Dalton, c.	3	5
Ormsby, Jr., c. f.	2	7	A. Lauck, p.	6	2
Meeker, p.	4	4	Lindsay, 1st b.	1	7
A. Porter, 1st b.	3	5	J. English, 2d b.	4	3
Fenwick, r. f.	7	2	Scofield, 3d b.	2	4
Claxton, l. f.	2	6	R. Dalton, s. s.	5	3
Dougherty, 3d b.	4	4	E. Baulsir, r. f.	2	4
Wm. Porter, c.	5	3	L. Schenck, c. f.	1	6
McDonald, s. s.	1	3	Bailey, l. f.	6	3
Totals	30	40	Totals	30	37

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Printers	3	10	0	1	7	3	6	1	4	2	—37
Engrav's	3	11	2	3	1	7	4	4	1	3	—40

UMPIRE—J. M. FOSTER, of the Knickerbockers, of Albany.

SCORER—J. G. PERRY.

Blackberries for Soldiers.

NEW-MILFORD, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this date I notice a communication with regard to the use made of blackberry syrup, cordial, &c., in the hospitals. A decoction of high bush, blackberry root and strawberry vines, taken with a little French brandy and sugar, will answer equally as well as any one of the other preparations, and could be within the reach of every patient, as tons of the root and vines could be procured on our Connecticut farms. I will engage to supply any hospital with enough to give it a trial, free of expense, and trust to your interest in the cause of our country and of humanity, to give this an insertion in the columns of your extensively circulated paper.

Yours truly, E. C. WELLS.

Meeting of Mozart Hall General Committee.

This organization met last night. A large attendance was present. The Hon. JOHN MCCOOL was called to the chair in the absence of the Chairman; Mr. P. DALEY, Secretary. A series of resolutions, declaring that the masses of the Democratic party of this City and State are in favor of peace, and of the instant inauguration of negotiations for ending the present war; that the members of the General Committee, who have been placed upon the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention, be instructed to cast their votes for no man as a candidate of the Democratic party for President or Vice-President in favor of the further prosecution of the war, &c., was unanimously adopted.

ACCIDENT ON THE BERGEN POINT RAILROAD.—A "dummy" car filled with excursionists, on its way to Jersey City, last evening, at about 8 o'clock, came in collision with an empty dummy and car standing partially on a side track, on the grade near "Bull's Head," where the dummies are changed for horse cars, causing severe injury to three persons, one of whom, it is thought, will not survive. The cries of the passengers while approaching the collision were unheeded by either conductor or engineman, and it is stated that at the moment of collision the speed of the car was quite as great as at any time during the trip.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—Soon after 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the millinery store of MOSES HIRSFIELD, No. 316 Canal-street. The damage to stock and fixtures was about $2,500. Insurance on the stock and furniture $4,500, in the Park, Brooklyn, and one other insurance company. The building is owned by Mrs. HARRIS; it was damaged to the extent of $700, and is fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Riot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

A disturbance occurred this morning in the vicinity of Seventh and Pine streets, which at one time threatened to become a formidable riot. Some firemen on their way to a fire were attacked by a party of negroes, which led to a general fight, ending in several arrests by the police.

—It is stated that in the first two years of the present war 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gunstocks for the American market.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3—*In steamship Marathon, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft, 2 children and servant, Paris; Miss A. Dickinson, J. B. Dickinson, New York; Wm. Allan, England; Jno. Miller, Canada, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—Marques de Villalby, Thomas Vingutt, Augustus Aymar, J. A. Pesant, Jose de Navis and sister, Pedro Romay and daughter, P. Elmenhorst, Ed. Mola, J. C. Heimrich, Felix Cabellos, A. de Mola, David Sands, Renardo Sanchez, Anicito Sirabol, Miguel Ossuna, F. Minteguera, Juan Fuentas, J. N. Talbot, Juan Fanjul, S. Farrar, F. Dunbar, M. Quesado, Salvador Meriti, James Cranston, M. de la Puenta y Bersabe, J. T. Santander, M. Oller, S. S. Hernandez, Rafael Hevia, J. T. Marquito and daughter, G. S. de Mola, Manuel Moliner and son, Juan Cortado, J. Gonzalesda Estelini, Y. Arrellano, Juan M. Posse, Luis Y. Camecho, A. Moore, Mrs. Mary Brewer, James Manning, M. Corbrey, B. Kerrey, R. Tuttle, V. Toots, S. Kelsoe, James Rielly, Ricardo Pinet.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Saml. Holt, lady and 2 sons, Miss Holt, Mrs. and Miss White, James White, Mrs. Rutter, E. Hirch, Major Thompson and lady, T. W. Shilstone, D. Ensebro, Miss Laughton, Miss McElroy, G. P. Garmer, M. Schonfeld, and 577 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern—Lieut A. T. H. Cheney, 1st N. C. V.; Lieut. J. A. Cheney, do.; J. A. Leland, W. J. Cypher, A. B. Lydecker, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets...... 7 12 | Moon sets... 8 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island..10 16 | Hell Gate...11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana 4 ds., with passengers, specie, cotton, sugar and tobacco to Hargous & Co. The steamer "Denbeigh" arrived in Havana on the morning of the 30th ult., from Mobile the 26th, with 470 bales of cotton. The D. reports a large side-wheel steamer captured while attempting to pass the fleet stationed off Mobile; supposed to be the Virgin, from Havana. She also reports the running ashore and burning of the blockade-runner Ivanhoe. The Confederates succeeded in saving the entire cargo and machinery of the Ivanhoe. Left steamship Havana, Greene for New-York.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Shaw, Liverpool July 17, via Queenstown 21st, at 5 A. M., with mdse. and 576 passengers to Williams & Guion.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern Aug. 1, via Hatteras Inlet 2d, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Merrimac, Budd, Key West 6 ds. Is bound to Portland, Me.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Beaston, City Point 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Europa, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 393 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Ship Winslow, (Fr.,) Labaste, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Germania, (Pruss.,) Francke, Rotterdam 56 ds., with mdse. and 185 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Hermann, (Hamb.,) Koppelmann, Amoy March 26, passed Angier April 23, Cape of Good Hope June 14, St. Helena June 27, with tea to Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle.

Brig Julia, Shackford, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, etc., to Burdett & Everett.

Schr. Saladin, (of Cornwallis,) Marsh, Arroyo, P. R., July 25, with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolff. July 29, lat. 29 05, lon. 69 50, saw a Br. bark strg. S. W., showing a burgee; could not make the name out. Aug. 1, lat. 37 50, lon. 73 30, saw a steamboat, bound W., painted white, and very low in the water; took her to be a blockade-runner.

Schr. Ajmeer, (of Cornwallis,) Mills, St. Marcs, Hayti, July 17, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff. June 16, (outward passage,) lat. 28 14, lon. 61 41, was boarded by the privateer Florida, cruising.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Scepter, Pitts, Trinidad 25 ds., to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Josephine, Burns, Port Jefferson, for Newburgh.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Dewey, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Phillips, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Lovell, New-London.

Schr. Alex. Henderson, Burgess, Orient.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Post, Bridgeport.

Schr. Rubicon, Pendleton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Charmer, Fuller, Albany, for Portland.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Parker, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig Chimborazo, Scott, from Trinidad; also one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Aug. 3—Steamers Victor, Varuna and Continental. Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Czar. Bark M. K. Lockhart. Brigs Christiana, E. A. Reed, S. A. Newall, Prudentia, Bavelock, Highland Mary, T. H. A. Pitt. Schooners Enterprise, John P. Way, Rachel Jane.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug. 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 69.

Johanna—Brem. bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Aug. 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 69.

Resolution—Sard. ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 16, lat. 44 27, lon. 42 30.

Suomi—Russ. ship, bound E., July 16, lat. 44 27, lon. 42 38.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 3—Arr. brig Edwin, from Newburgh; schrs. Ida Norton and Ruth G. Hodgden, from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3—Arr. ship Albert, Meyer, Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 2—Arr. barkantine Reina del Sud, Weeks, Boston, for New-York; brig Coronella, (Br.) Salter, New-York for Halifax; schrs. Cohassett, Toby, and Watchman, Watson, Philadelphia for Boston; Volans, Westcott, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Josephine G. Collver, Crosby, Albany for do.; Sarah Moore, Herrick, Rondout, for do.; Camero, Elwell, Newburgh, N. Y., for do.; Georgiana, Brown, Elizabethport, for do.; Mary Louisa, Foss, do. for do.; Mary Sawyer, do., for Lingan; Annie M., Fox, for Halifax; T. T. Deringer, Blackman, and Abigail Haley, Haley, Boston, for Philadelphia; Defiance, Foss, and Sarah L. Waitt, do. for New-York; 'Empire, Small, Portsmouth, for do.; Seguire, Robbins, Calais, for New-Haven.

Aug. 3—Arr. schrs. Trade Wind, Goldthwaite, New-York, for Kennebec; Palos, Moore, New-Bedford, for Sullivan.

8 A. M., wind E., with rain—nothing sailed.

In port, the above arrivals, and schrs. Jersey, Heilner, Rosannah, Rose and Caroline Knight.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3—In Quarantine, brigs Thomas Walter, Westendyke, from St. Barts; Speedway, Wheaton, from Remedios; schrs. Lath Roch, Bonhoff, and John, Irons, from Pensacola.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Marc, Hayti, July 17, bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, for New-York in a few ds.; schr. Planet, Powers, for Boston in 4 ds. Sld. 15th, Br. bark Hoagland, for Glasgow.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 25, bark Mercater, White, for New-York for orders July 30; brig Anna, Morrow, for do. July 25; bark Evening Star and brig Edwin, for New-York, sailed a few ds. previously.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. from New-York, Deerfoot, at Gloucester; B. Kerstern, at Havre; B. Lendhall, at Queenstown; Ironsides, Philadelphia, F. B. Cutting, Antarctic, Mystery, Neptune, Oneida, Guy Mannering, Underwriter, Universe, Vanguard, Star of Canada, J. Bradshaw, L. L. Sturgess and Australia, at Liverpool; July 15, Omega, at Gibraltar; 21st, Prince Albert, at Cowes; 22d, Glad Tidings, at Greenock; 23d, Daniel Webster, at Deal; B. Harris, at Liverpool; 22d, Hecla, Ocean, Martha, Else Kilene, and Alexander 2d, at Queenstown; 23d, Hoaggia, Linzera, Theordora, and Augusta, at do.; Sea Chief, Cavan and Wm. Rathbone, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Pauline, at Falmouth; 22d, Aurora and Egelta, at Liverpool; 23d, Thomas Allan and Thomas Kilam, at Queenstown; 23d, Urul Cavil, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Water Lily, at Deal.

Arr. from Callao, Euterpe, at Deal; Marcia Greenleaf and B. D. Wieteaif, at Scilly; Charles Sprague, at Queenstown; 23d, Chalsworth and Brilliant, at do.; Rosedale and Santa Clause, at Liverpool; Ellen Sears, at do.

Sld. for New-York, July 22, Corilla, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Boston, July 22, Audubon, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Constitution, from Liverpool for New-York, ran ashore on Arklow Bank on the 21st of July, and put back, making no water.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.

Arr. from New-York, Daniel Webster, at Gravesend; Patrick Henry, Adler and Astronom, at Deal; Ruth, at Bristol; Emma Nevmore and Frya, at Cardiff; Centurion and Glad Tidings, in the Clyde; Palermo, Jupiter, Marmion and De Saint Aldegrinde, at Flushing; Hellegonda, at Antwerp; Rocco, at Deal.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Ercole, at Falmouth; Serena, at Flushing; Nonpareil, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor, Weikin, at Bristol.

Arr. from Callao, Maine, Greenleaf and Washington, at Flushing.

MEM.—The ship "Belivand," from London for Boston, caught fire at Lisbon, and was beached, and at the latest accounts was still burning.

[PER STEAMER ST. DAVID.]

LONDONDERRY, July 22.

Arr. from New-York, Oder, Swindale, Burgomeister and Kerslin, at Havre; Orient, at Liverpool; Tuscarora and Erecta, at do.

MEM.—The bark Winslow ran ashore on Arklow on the 21st of July, but came off on the 22d. Her passengers were landed.

Arr. from New-York, May 28, Anna, at Table Bay; July 17, Enslow, at Dungeness; Hansa, at Bremerhaven; 20th, Peep O' Day, at Deal; Leader and Hansgid, at Queenstown; Robert Peel, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, May 25, John Gilpin, at Table Bay.

Arr. from Philadelphia, July 21, Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, July 20, Enoch Train, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, July 18, Antwerp and Baron Wierews, from Hamburg; 16th, Donald, from do; 20th, Julia and Gorilla, from do.

Sld. for New-Orleans, July 16, Laverger, from Bordeaux.

Sld. for San Francisco, July 20, Ariel, from Liverpool.

REMINGTON'S
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVER.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.
IRA PEREGO & SONS
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

BLOOD HB BLOOD
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists. Office No. 575 Broadway, N.Y.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 7½ o'clock. We want all to be present to hear a favorable report for an excursion to a new and beautiful place.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
AB'M DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Union will be held at TAMMANY HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. A Revised Scale will be reported for action.

E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, Twenty-first Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock.

THOS. MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

FOR THE NATION!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
AND ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
STOMACH AND BOWELS.
PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH BALSAM."

Dyspepsia is not only the sure forerunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has well been called the nation's scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages than from all other ailments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants:

Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nausea at Stomach, and General Debility of the Whole System,

refusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all diseases, we HAVE PREPARED

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

And we pledge our reputation upon our statement when we say it will

POSITIVELY CURE THE WORST OF YOU.

Not in a year—not in a month—nor in a week—but you shall see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Graham bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the leastwise hearty—first, because the Doctor as ordered the plainest food, and secondly, for fear of the distress it causes—rising and souring on your stomach, we say sit down to your dinner, eat as hearty a meal as you wish, and as soon as the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspoonful of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
AND IT WILL
RELIEVE YOU INSTANTANEOUSLY!

Thus enabling you, by hearty eating and the use of the Cure after each meal, (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach,) you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digest and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sat down to in your healthiest hours, and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon your showing that our statement is not correct.

The medicine is powerful but harmless, and whilst a single teaspoonful will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is entirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of disease that have their origin in a disordered stomach and bowels, are dispelled in the same instantaneous way, by the use of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery Vomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Want of Appetite,

will not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It removes the Disease by removing the cause, not like Alcholic Bitters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by their exhilarating effect.

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place use a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition and set in motion the entire human mechanism in perfect harmony and upon principles synonymous with well defined physiological laws. That such will be the effect of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

immediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as men of honor—our reputations as Pharmaceutists—our favorable acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used according to our directions, which may be found with each bottle.

We add below some testimonials from our neighbors and townsmen, to which we ask your careful attention.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Pastor of the Methodist E. Church, Madison, Conn.

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.
HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church.
MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

A Voice from Home through our City Papers.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one ounce has enabled me to eat any thing I please, without pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longer need it.
PALMIRA LYMAN.

MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.
PHILANDER LEWIS.

MR. COE: The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gave me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can eat pine-apple short cake or anything else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief it affords is instantaneous.
JANE A. LOWREY.
NEW-HAVEN, June 18, 1864.

Those who know my constitution, what my condition has been for the last thirty years, will believe with me that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to eat anything I please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the medicine. It relieved me in an instant when I was in great pain. My whole system is being strengthened by its use.
ANN E. BAGGOTT.
NEW-HAVEN, June 29, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly deranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sitting by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle saying, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five minutes my trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the stomach, and what I have learned of it since, I think it must be an excellent remedy for sea-sickness and dyspepsia.
MRS. SAMUEL FIELD.
MADISON, June 30, 1864.

NEW-HAVEN, June 28, 1864.

MESSRS. C. G. CLARK & CO.—*Gentlemen*: I desire to make known the almost instantaneous effects of "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," in cases of *cholera morbus*. I had been for twenty-four hours purging at the stomach and bowels, every fifteen minutes. I went into your drug store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a good remedy for dysentery. My pallid face and my weakness at once attracted the attention of the clerk in charge, and he asked me at once "what is the matter?" I replied: "I have been for twenty-four hours vomiting and purging, and I am unable to stand or walk from weakness, and this deadly sickness at my stomach completely prostrates me." He produced a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, saying, "take a large swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another after dinner."

From the moment I took that first dose of the medicine my sickness at stomach was all gone—its effect was instantaneous. In an hour I ate my dinner with as good a relish as ever hungry man partook, (as I was well cleared out of food,) and followed by a teaspoonful of cure. I have not suffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy.

Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that I could hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and I desire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole world may avail themselves of its use. Like bread, it should find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one should go away from home without a bottle of it in his pocket, or where it could be quickly made available.
Truly yours, GEO. L. DRAKE.

ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE.
NEW-HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

MR. COE—*Sir*: Having been troubled with the dyspepsia for some eight or twelve months, I have taken the usual kinds of medicines, which have done me no good. I saw your advertisement of a medicine to cure the dyspepsia. I have tried it and found it to be THE Medicine. The first 15 drops (the 7th of June,) that I took, relieved me in one minute. I have taken it three or four times, but have had no distressing feeling in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; although before, I could not eat a meal, and sometimes no more than three or four mouthfuls without distressing me. Respectfully,
J. F. WOODRUFF.

NEW-HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

MR. COE—*Dear Sir*: The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine I received from you, gave instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to-day, one to-morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to eat without taking anything at all. My case was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cured, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dose was a teaspoonful.
ELLEN S. ALLEN.

Sold by druggists in City and country, everywhere.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.
Orders by mail, from either dealers or consumers, promptly attended to.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, New-Haven, Conn., Proprietors.
NOTE.—Females enceinte will find this a splendid antidote for NAUSEA AT STOMACH, and all indisposition peculiar to the situation.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Agents.
I have the above preparation for sale in large or small quantities. Also, COE'S COUGH BALSAM and LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
H. B. HELMBOLD,
Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.